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Australia	2.25	Euro	1.70	Yen	0.70	West.	1.00
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ESTABLISHED 1867

Congressional Leaders Warn U.S. Public Wants Trade Curbs

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congressional leaders from both major political parties have warned that rising public alarm over jobs lost to imports could cause Congress to defy President Ronald Reagan's veto threat and adopt restrictive trade legislation this fall.

"There's going to be some kind of trade bill," said Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House of Representatives, at a news conference Wednesday as the House returned from its summer break.

Representative Dick Cheney of Wyoming, a member of the Republican leadership, agreed with Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, saying, "I think members are coming back with strong feelings that the people out there are demanding action on the trade deficit."

While trade problems dominated the discussion Wednesday on Capitol Hill, returning lawmakers said that Congress seemed headed for a confrontation with the White House on several critical issues, ranging from tax revision to military spending to farm prices.

Mr. Cheney, a warm supporter of Mr. Reagan, warned the administration that it was increasingly out of step with Congress. "I think it would be a mistake," he said, "for them to assume that the enormous popularity of the president is somehow a reflection that the country at



Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.

large agrees with the administration's priorities."

Representative Byron L. Dorgan, a Democrat of North Dakota, said, "People like the president, but they don't like what he stands for."

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, stressed Mr. Reagan's personal popularity in opinion polls to make a case that congressional Republicans will profit more politically by following Mr. Reagan than by challenging him. The Washington Post reported Wednesday.

[Mr. Speakes cited Gallup Poll data showing that Mr. Reagan's popularity has risen to 65 percent from 62 percent in January, compared to an average 13-point drop over the same period for four former presidents who won re-election since World War II.]

"He didn't get to 65 points with a song, a dance and a nice smile," Mr. Speakes said. "He got there because of cumulative acceptance of his program is deep and widespread."

Mr. Reagan has denounced most proposals to restrict imports and threatened to veto any of them that reach his desk. He argues that they amount to "protectionist" legislation that would backfire against America's economy by inviting retaliation from U.S. trading partners.

But with the trade deficit threatening to reach \$160 billion this year, many members of Congress say that the president's position is increasingly unpopular with their constituents.

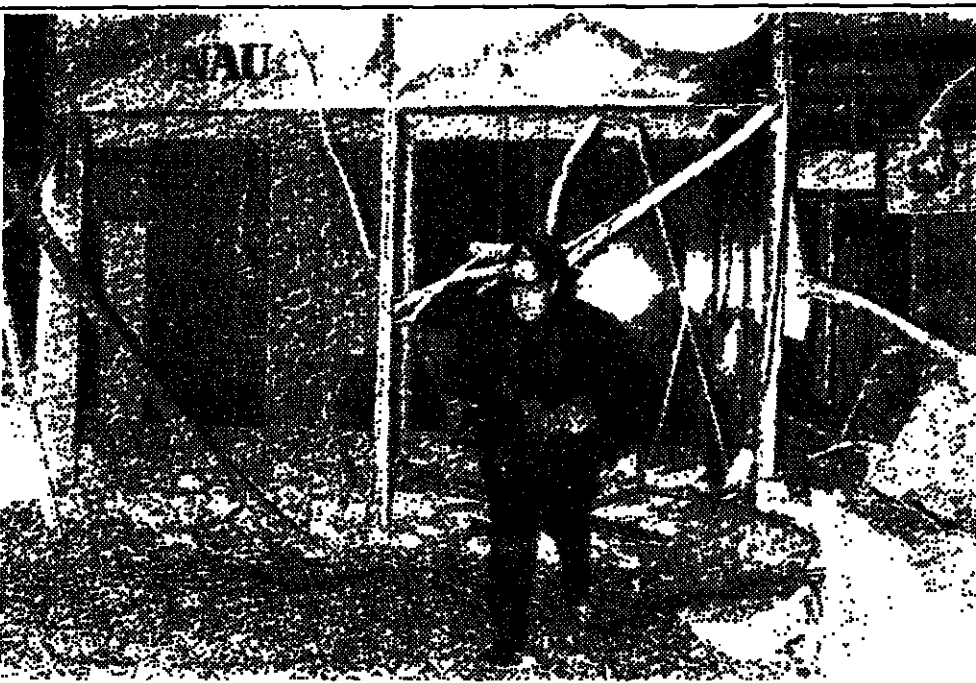
"They don't like the attitude of the president of the United States," Mr. O'Neill said. "They're upset because the president doesn't give a damn."

Senator Robert J. Dole, the majority leader, expects some form of trade legislation to be offered as an amendment later this month when the Senate debates a bill raising the national debt limit.

Dale Tate, Mr. Dole's spokesman, said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Police in an armored vehicle examining a burning truck in a suburb of Cape Town. The truck was set on fire by angry youths after they attended a rally at a high school.



A fireman leaving the offices of Renault, France's state-owned auto maker, Thursday after four bomb attacks in Paris aimed at companies that have had dealings with South Africa.

Violence Spreads To White Areas In South Africa

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Black and mixed-race youths hurled gasoline bombs and stones at homes of whites in the suburbs of Cape Town and East London, police said Thursday.

It marked the first time this year that racial unrest spread to white areas. Two youths were injured when someone inside one of the houses opened fire, police said.

[In Washington, President Ronald Reagan was scheduled to meet with advisers Thursday for a review of administration policy toward South Africa. Officials are seeking alternatives to a potentially damaging confrontation with Congress over economic sanctions, administration officials told The Washington Post.]

The State Department accused the South African police Thursday of using "excessive force" to maintain order.

"The use of excessive violence has contributed to the increased level of violence," said Bernard Kalb, a spokesman. "Violence in South Africa is at such a stage that use of force is unfortunately more and more common. These acts must stop."

The South African government said Thursday that any economic sanctions imposed against South Africa would retard reforms aimed at moving away from apartheid and hurt neighboring black nations.

"The choice is between sanctions on the one hand and political, social and economic progress on the other," Louis M. Nel, a deputy foreign minister, said at a press conference in Pretoria.

"I want to point out to you and to produce incontrovertible evi-

dence that it is impossible for the United States to impose punitive measures against South Africa only. They will be imposing these measures against the whole of southern Africa," Mr. Nel said.

Many of South Africa's neighbors trade openly with the white-minority nation while attacking apartheid.

In the latest developments in the violence, about 60 youths of mixed race shattered windows of a home in the white Windsor Park district of Cape Town late Wednesday, and at least one person opened fire from behind shattered windows. Two youths were wounded, police said.

Police said two homes were damaged in an attack by about 50 blacks in Amalinda, a white suburb of East London, 55 miles (89 kilometers) from Cape Town.

The leader of the white Conser-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Report Says U.S. May Use Saudi Bases

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia has said it will allow U.S. military forces to use its bases in the event of Soviet "aggression" or if it is unable to handle a Gulf crisis on its own, according to a confidential Reagan administration report.

The disclosure came in a 17-page summary of a policy study on arms sales to Middle Eastern countries. The summary, classified as secret, has been conveyed to members of Congress in recent weeks by Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

The White House ordered the policy study last winter to justify the expected sale of advanced military equipment to Saudi Arabia and Jordan this fall, according to Reagan administration officials. The report, which was assembled largely by the State Department, was approved by President Ronald Reagan in early July, the officials said.

The summary was made available to The New York Times by a congressional source who is critical of the administration's policy.

The United States has been urging Saudi Arabia for several years to allow American use of their installations for training and other purposes, but the Saudis have refused.

The policy summary marks the first time that the Reagan administration has disclosed Saudi Arabia's willingness to have its bases used against the Russians or in case of a major flare-up in the Gulf, a State Department official said. But the Saudis still refuse to plan jointly with the United States for such contingencies, officials said.

A State Department official said that the Saudis first conveyed their willingness to allow use of the bases last year, when Iran threatened to attack Saudi oil fields in retaliation for Iraqi raids on Iranian oil tankers. The Saudis have never acknowledged the decision publicly.

Israel and its supporters in Congress have opposed arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia in the absence of new peace negotiations. The White House requested the study to show that such sales were vital to U.S. security interests.

The administration is reviewing its Middle East policy in order to decide whether to go ahead with the sales and whether to offer a new

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

U.S. Will Raise Questions in Geneva To Explore New Gorbachev Proposals

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. negotiators will return to the Geneva arms talks this month to explore the promise by Mikhail S. Gorbachev of "radical proposals" to reduce strategic nuclear arms in return for limits on President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, government officials have declared.

When the talks reconvene Sept. 19, the U.S. negotiators will have questions about two areas brought up by the Soviet leader in his time magazine interview published this week and at a meeting Tuesday in Moscow with eight U.S. senators:

- What types of reductions in strategic weapons?
- Would the reductions apply both to launchers and warheads?

Until now, the Kremlin has

talked about reductions of up to 25 percent, but it has refused to elaborate. Soviet officials also have hinted, but left uncertain, that they would apply the limits to warheads as well as launchers.

The United States has renewed an earlier proposal to reduce strategic warheads by 33 percent, coupling it to a limit on total explosive power permitted, either side in hand-based missiles. This proposal is designed to prevent one side from having the ability to destroy the other's missile force.

Another question is to determine what exactly Mr. Gorbachev meant when he said he would agree to permit "fundamental science" research on space technology up to, but not including, the design stage when "models or mockups or test samples" of weapons are tested in the field.

In a study released in April, the Pentagon said it believed that the 1972 treaty limiting anti-ballistic missiles would nevertheless permit field tests of "experimental devices" to demonstrate technical feasibility and gather data prior to reaching the stage of prototype.

U.S. officials continue to warn that Mr. Gorbachev's statements are only propaganda until they are presented in a serious form. They also say that the Soviet Union is using the American press to present its case while refusing Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials access to the Soviet press.

"What's needed is for the Soviets to translate their many public statements into actual negotiating proposals in Geneva," said a State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman.

Mr. Redman said that Mr. Gorbachev's statements could be interpreted to mean that the proposals for reductions of strategic weapons would come only after U.S. agreement to limit research into a space-based missile defense system, meaning conditions before negotiation.

Until Mr. Gorbachev made his statements, the Soviet negotiators had maintained at Geneva that they wanted to bar all activity leading to a space-based missile defense system.

By leaving open testing until a country created "models and mockups" of weapons, he "leaves a lot of room for wiggle" for both sides to test outside the laboratory, an official pointed out. Another official pointed out that the Soviet Union probably wanted some leeway for its own space program.

U.S. officials also want details on the Soviet proposal for reductions in strategic weapons.

At the last round of the Geneva talks, the Soviet delegates floated the idea of a percentage limit for each type of strategic delivery system: bombs, submarine missiles and land-based missiles.

"If the offer is sweet enough," an official said of Mr. Gorbachev's pronouncements, "the question will be whether the president is prepared to abandon his baby," meaning the space-based missile defense system.

Guatemala Agrees to Price Freeze

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — After a week of intensifying street violence, the Guatemalan government has agreed to freeze prices of basic goods and to rescind an unpopular increase in bus fares.

The chief of state, General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, announced the decision Wednesday after a cabinet meeting. He said he also would raise the salaries of public employees and urge private employers to follow suit.

The campus of Guatemala's national university remained sealed off and police officers guarded at least two high schools Wednesday after all public primary and secondary schools were closed. A police spokesman said the officers had been ordered to prevent students from barricading themselves inside the buildings.

General Mejia Victores declared that violence and political tension would not change the government's plan to hold national elections in November. "The electoral process will culminate on Jan. 14 of next year with the inauguration of a government chosen in completely free elections," he said.

Guatemala City remained tense after the government decided to rescind the bus fare increase, but violence appeared to have subsided somewhat.

In recent days, mobs have burned cars and buses, destroyed stores and other businesses and hurled stones at policemen. On Monday and Tuesday, crowds

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Angolan Leader Hints at Willingness To Resume Regional Peace Talks

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola — President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has accused the United States of helping to sabotage regional peace efforts, but he appeared to leave the door open for a resumption of talks with Washington and Pretoria on security in southern Africa.

In a carefully worded address to delegates of the Nonaligned Movement meeting, Mr. dos Santos criticized South Africa on Wednesday for not giving "practical signs" of a serious intent to negotiate a regional peace settlement.

At the same time, the Marxist leader called on U.S. public opinion to oppose the recent congressional action lifting a ban on American aid to Angolan guerrillas battling his government.

Mr. dos Santos's comments followed similar statements Monday by Vice Foreign Minister Vanicio de Moura that ended nearly two months of official Angolan silence on the issue. Luanda broke off the talks with Washington and Pretoria to protest the July 9 vote in Congress.

The statements were interpreted by diplomats and others as an indication that Angola would like to revive the peace process provided a way could be found for the United States and South Africa to accept responsibility for the breakdown.

According to a nonaligned diplomat, the Angolans "really don't have much choice" other than to seek some face-saving way out of the impasse that has brought regional peace efforts virtually back to where they were when they began in 1981.



José Eduardo dos Santos

The diplomat and others also noted that Mr. dos Santos had departed in his speech from his standard pro-Soviet formulation on several foreign policy issues.

Although theoretically neutral, Cuba and Vietnam have strong military and foreign policy ties to the Soviet Union. There had been curiosity as to how Mr. dos Santos's speech would deal with such subjects as Afghanistan and Cambodia.

On the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, for example, he merely noted "the outstanding mediation role by the United Nations secretary-general warranting continued confidence" with "the view to finding a just and equitable solution."

Businessman Is on Trial In Duping of CIA Agents

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

HONOLULU — A retired officer of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's clandestine service has told, in tears, how he persuaded his 86-year-old mother, who was blind and disabled, to invest most of her savings in the business ventures of Ronald R. Rewald.

Mr. Rewald, a 41-year-old Honolulu businessman, is being tried in U.S. District Court here on 98 counts of fraud, perjury and tax evasion.

"I don't want to appear as if I'm a patsy," John C. Kindschi, the former CIA agent, testified this week, acknowledging that his mother had lost more than \$100,000 after giving her savings to Mr. Rewald. "But sometimes the head follows the heart."

Prosecutors say that Mr. Rewald, described by one of his lawyers as someone who has the "ability to convey sincerity," swindled hundreds of investors out of \$22 million.

The prosecutors charge that Mr.

Rewald not only mesmerized investors with promises of a 26-percent annual return on their investments but also deceived the CIA and many of its officers.

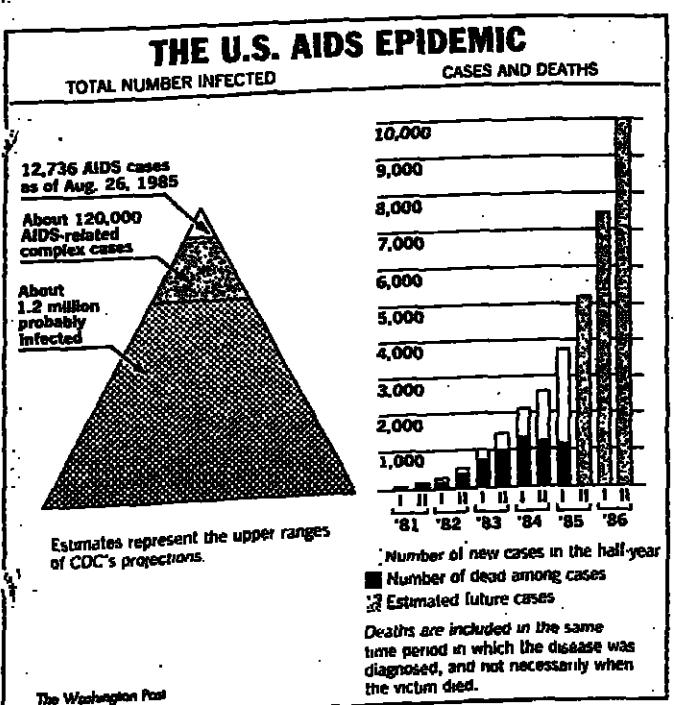
At least five and perhaps as many as a dozen intelligence officers appear to have invested and lost hundreds of thousands of dollars with Mr. Rewald, and the prosecutors contend that he exploited a connection with the agency to persuade other investors to give him money.

Mr. Rewald's lawyers assert that he never intended to defraud anyone and that he was a patriot who was used and abandoned by the CIA — "a spy left out in the cold," in the words of one of his lawyers.

The jury trial began Aug. 7 and is expected to last two more months.

Following is an outline of the case the government has presented so far, based on court documents and testimony.

Mr. Rewald, a native of Wisconsin, (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



AIDS Spreading Slowly From Primary Risk Groups

By Boyce Rensberger
and Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The disease AIDS has breached the confines of the few risk groups most often associated with it — male homosexuals, drug abusers and those infected by contaminated blood or blood products.

There are now nearly a thousand AIDS victims in the United States alone who belong to none of the chief risk groups, of the more than 12,000 cases known there to date.

New research suggests that acquired immune deficiency syndrome may be transmitted in more ways than originally believed, and that it may infect more tissues in the body than previously realized.

Moreover, earlier assumptions that only about 10 percent of those exposed to the AIDS virus would contract the fatal disease are now being questioned. Some researchers now talk of an AIDS "time bomb," citing worries that a substantially higher proportion of those exposed could become ill in later years.

There is some good news from the laboratories where AIDS is being studied, however. Researchers are testing on monkeys a prototype vaccine for which they have high hopes; they were never the only victims.

Now it is clear that in other countries,

can homosexual men, whose sexual activities encouraged rapid spread. For them, a New York physician said, it is already a "catastrophe" that will decimate their numbers. But they were never the only victims.

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INSIDE

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■ Kim Dae Jung is watched closely by government agents in South Korea. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Elders IXL Ltd., an Australian company, is seeking partners to help it buy Allied-Lyons PLC for \$2.3 billion. Page 13.

WEEKEND

■ The Susan behind "Desperately Seeking Susan," a new film, is neither desperate nor seeking. Page 9.

U.K. Labor Movement Averts Split Over Funds

Reuters
BLACKPOOL, England — The British labor movement reached a compromise Thursday and averted what threatened to be the worst split in its 117-year history. The dispute involved government funds for union ballots.

The Trades Union Congress, or the TUC, which groups 10 million unionists, announced the agreement after a day of emergency meetings Wednesday. The dispute had come to a head over the threatened expulsion of the engineers union, which has a million members.

It was headed off when TUC chiefs agreed to delay until November any move to expel the engineers union for accepting funds under the Conservative government's labor laws.

The TUC had ordered non-cooperation with the laws. The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Britain's second largest union, faced suspension or expulsion from the TUC at its annual conference in this northern resort for accepting government funds for union ballots. The engineers union described the deal with chiefs of the TUC as "a victory for unity."

But there was no sign that the



Norman Willis

union had given ground after defying the TUC by accepting government funds for union ballots.

The general-secretary of the TUC, Norman Willis, said any move to suspend or expel the engineers union would be a "betrayal" of the labor laws of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government had been put off until a further ballot of their members.

The members voted by a margin of 12 to 1 in February to accept £1.2 million (\$1.7 million) in government funds to finance internal union ballots.

Several other rightist unions, including the 355,000-member electricians union, had been poised to follow the engineers in a break-away from the TUC, conference sources said.

But the quarrel was patched up in seven hours of emergency talks.

U.S. Bill on Trade Expected

(Continued from Page 1)
man, said that the Kansas Republican favored free trade "in the best of all possible worlds." However, Mr. Taft added, "the also understands what his colleagues are hearing and feeling — that just talking about it isn't good enough."

Reagan Attacks Taxes
Mr. Reagan campaigned Thursday for his tax revision plan, advertising the proposal as a tax cut for most Americans. The Washington Post reported from Raleigh, North Carolina.

The Reagan plan would eliminate many popular deductions in return for lower tax rates; some

taxpayers would pay less and some would pay more.

Mr. Reagan told students at North Carolina State University, "One of the first priorities of our tax overhaul is to make sure that more of your hard-earned dollars will end up where they belong — in your wallets, not in Uncle Sam's pockets."

He received some negative reaction to his proposal from North Carolina's conservative Republican senator, Jesse Helms. Mr. Helms said that "with all due respect for a president" he did not see much evidence of support for tax reform in North Carolina, and that most of his mail on the subject has been negative.

Kuwaiti Ship Seized by Iran; Cargo for Iraq Is Confiscated

Reuters
TEHRAN — Iran reported on Wednesday the seizure of a Kuwaiti ship near the Strait of Hormuz and the confiscation of cargo bound for Iraq, its enemy in the five-year Gulf war.

Iran's state news agency quoted a maritime official as saying that the container ship Al-Watryah, which has a Japanese crew, was boarded by the Iranian Navy late Wednesday and diverted to Iran. It was the third Kuwaiti-registered vessel seized by Iran in international waters in 14 months.

In Kuwait, a spokesman for the United Arab Shipping Co. said that the company's ship was carrying a normal commercial cargo, and further asserted that it carried no cargo related to the Iran-Iraq war. The spokesman said the ship was boarded 30 miles (50 kilometers) outside the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Gulf. The action came near where the Iranian Navy seized another ship in June belonging to the same company.

Members of the Japanese crew are well and the ship will be released as soon as the confiscated

cargo is taken ashore, the Iranian news agency reported Thursday. The cargo was not described.

Iraq is an owner of the United Arab Shipping Co. with the governments of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

The company spokesman said that the Al-Watryah was on a scheduled run from the eastern seaboard of the United States to the Gulf with a load of 444 containers. Its last call was the Saudi Arabian port of Jeddah on the Red Sea, he said, and it was bound for Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, Dammam in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain.

The Al-Muharrag and its 35-man crew, seized in June, were held at Iran's port of Bandar Abbas for 23 days. Iran said that the vessel was carrying arms and ammunition for Iraq. The shipping line denied this, and said the Iranians had impounded only steel rails, machinery and dredging equipment.

Raid Called Ineffective

Iraqi warplanes appear to have missed the targets in the two recent

raids on Iran's oil facility at Kharg Island, The Washington Post quoted U.S. officials as saying.

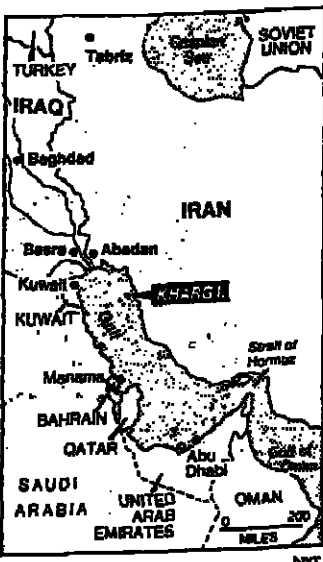
Iraq said its planes bombed Kharg Island again Thursday. Reuters reported from Baghdad. A military spokesman said the objective was to hinder Iranian efforts to repair damage and extinguish fires.

The Washington Post article said that the Iraqi planes came in so high and fast in two recent raids that their bombs apparently fell into the water.

The cautious bomb runs came in contrast to the raids Aug. 15 and Aug. 25, officials said, when about a dozen bombers flew in low and virtually destroyed a T-shaped oil-pumping complex on the eastern side of Kharg. Iraq failed to reduce Iran's exports because another pumping station on a small island still was able to pump enough oil, U.S. officials said.

Alert Delays González

An air-raid alert in Iran on Tuesday caused a nine-hour delay in the travel of the Spanish prime minister, Felipe González, while he was



en route to China, Reuters reported Thursday.

A spokesman for the Spanish Embassy in Tehran said the Spanish Air Force DC-8 carrying Mr. González was near the northwest Iranian town of Urmia when Iranian air traffic controllers ordered the plane back to Turkey.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry said in a statement that an Iraqi air raid was expected.

When the alert was over, Iran offered a fighter escort but Mr. González took a southern route over Oman.

WORLD BRIEFS

Sakharovs Absent From Gorki Home

COLOGNE (Reuters) — The Soviet physicist Andrei D. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, have disappeared from their home in the provincial city of Gorki and nothing is known regarding their whereabouts, an émigré fellow dissident said here Thursday.

Lev Kopelev, who has lived in West Germany since the Soviet Union withdrew his citizenship in 1981, said that Mr. Sakharov and his wife had not been seen in the city for more than three weeks and that their home was dark and deserted. He said that his information came from very reliable sources but would not elaborate. He also said that a Soviet guard who usually stood across the street from the house was no longer at his post.

Mr. Sakharov, 64, was banished to Gorki in 1980 by the Soviet authorities. Video film that reached the West in July showed Mr. Sakharov being reunited with his wife after leaving a Gorki clinic where he was undergoing medical treatment. Mr. Kopelev also said that Mr. Bonner's mother, Ruth, who lives in Boston and celebrated her 83rd birthday on Aug. 18, had not received a birthday telegram from her daughter for the first time in several years.

Panama Workers Protest Austerity

PANAMA CITY (AP) — Hundreds of workers forced their way into the legislative palace Wednesday to protest the government's proposed economic austerity measures and agreements with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

The demonstration at the legislative building followed a march through the central area by about 4,000 protesters. They called for a moratorium on payments of the nation's foreign debt of \$3.7-billion until the year 2000.

Panama's foreign debt is second by comparison with the debt burden of other Latin American nations but is among the highest per capita for a country of barely two million. Panama faces increasing difficulty in meeting its interest obligations of \$400 million a year, an amount equivalent to approximately 35 percent of its export earnings.

Flick Payoff Trial Resumes in Bonn

BONN (Reuters) — The trial of two former economic ministers and a West German industrialist on corruption charges resumed Thursday after a week's adjournment to consider a defense plea that publicity had denied them a fair hearing.

Lawyers for Otto Lamberdoff, economics minister until last year, and his predecessor, Hans Friderichs, and the former general manager of the Flick company, Eberhard von Brachmach, withdrew their objections to two lay magistrates but repeated arguments that the court was not competent to hear the case.

The prosecution charged that Mr. Lamberdoff and Mr. Friderichs accepted bribes for the Free Democratic Party from Mr. von Brachmach in exchange for tax favors for Flick. The defense had argued that the magistrates would be unable to judge the accused fairly because of persistent publicity.



Otto Lamberdoff

Deng Stresses Youth in Senior Posts

BEIJING (UPI) — Deng Xiaoping, the paramount Chinese leader, has completed a series of politically sensitive leadership changes in which young technocrats have been placed in leading posts throughout the country, the People's Daily said Thursday.

The newspaper said the average ages of high-ranking officials in both civilian and military positions were much lower than before the reshuffle, reflecting Mr. Deng's desire to rid his government of aging leftists who may oppose his economic reforms.

"It is believed that the reshuffle of leadership in all 29 provinces and autonomous regions has finished," the paper said. "New provincial governors and Communist Party secretaries who are under 60 years of age now make up 74 percent of the total, and those who are under 50 years of age account for 15.5 percent."

Liberal Leader Elected in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia (AP) — John Howard was elected Thursday to replace Andrew Peacock as leader of the opposition Liberal Party. Mr. Peacock resigned after Mr. Howard defeated John Moore, Mr. Peacock's hand-picked candidate, for the deputy leadership.

Mr. Howard was the treasurer in the government headed by Malcolm Fraser that was defeated by Bob Hawke's Australian Labor Party in 1981. Mr. Peacock is a former foreign minister. His defeat resulted from a miscalculated demand that Mr. Howard, 46, be replaced as deputy leader because of Mr. Howard's refusal to make a commitment not to challenge for the leadership in the future.

Mr. Howard said he wanted to remain deputy leader and would loyally support Mr. Peacock, but Mr. Peacock forced the issue to a vote.

Generic Valium to Cost Less in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved licenses Wednesday for three drug companies to market generic versions of the tranquilizer Valium, which will cut its price.

The production of diazepam, the generic name, will end a 22-year market monopoly by Hoffman-La Roche Inc., whose patent on Valium expired this year.

The licenses were announced by Margaret M. Heckler, secretary of health and human services, who dismissed suggestions that lower prices might spur abuse of the drug. In 1975, its peak year, doctors wrote about 61 million Valium prescriptions, making it the most-prescribed medicine in the United States.

For the Record

Rita M. Lavelle, former administrator of the U.S. program to clean up toxic waste, has been released from a prison in California after serving all but three weeks of a six-month sentence for perjury. (AP)

The trial in Grenada of 19 former government and army leaders accused in the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has been postponed by a chief justice until Oct. 1 at the earliest. (AP)

Correction

A New York Times story in Wednesday's editions about the Edinburgh financial community incorrectly described the ownership of Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd. It is the merchant-banking subsidiary of Hill Samuel Group PLC.

Prices Frozen in Guatemala

(Continued from Page 1)
gathered in front of the National Palace, where they were dispersed by anti-riot soldiers.

In several poor neighborhoods, where residents erected barricades and burned tires and other debris, the police used tear gas to break up protest actions. Shots reportedly were fired in some parts of the city.

At least 225 people have been arrested this week, the police said. The number of arrests since the protests began is believed to exceed 600.

[News agencies reported that at least two persons were killed during the disturbances after earlier citing police reports saying eight had died.]

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Herald Tribune

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U.S. Court Strikes Down Decision That Backed Comparable-Worth Pay

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — A U.S. court ruling that gave substantial pay increases to women who work for the state of Washington was overturned on appeal Wednesday, dealing a severe blow to the issue of comparable worth.

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco ruled that the 1964 Civil Rights Act does not obligate the state of Washington to eliminate lower wages in jobs held predominantly by women.

The principle of equal pay for

different jobs that require the same amount of preparation and responsibility, or comparable worth, has become a major feminist issue of the 1980s. Critics of comparable worth fear that the principle might eventually be forced on private businesses through some formula other than supply and demand.

Judge Anthony Kennedy, who wrote Wednesday's decision, appeared to agree with the critics. "Neither law nor logic demands the free market a suspect enterprise," he said.

In language certain to be cited by comparable-worth critics battling



Eleanor C. Smeal



Clarence M. Pendleton Jr.

in courts and legislatures across the country, Judge Kennedy said that even a public employer can follow prevailing private-market wages in setting salaries, whether the underpaid workers in jobs held predominantly by women or not.

A 1983 decision by Judge Jack Tanner of the U.S. District Court ordered comparable pay for secretaries and truck drivers employed by the state of Washington. It has been followed by union agreements based on the principle in major cities such as Los Angeles.

In his 1983 ruling, Judge Tanner cited a study commissioned by the state government showing a 20-percent salary gap between workers in predominantly female and predominantly male jobs involving similar skills, intelligence, responsibility and working conditions.

Judge Tanner's decision would have provided as much as \$1 billion in damages to 15,500 workers.

President Ronald Reagan was quoted this summer as calling the idea "cockamamie," and earlier in the year the U.S. Civil Rights Commission chairman, Clarence M.

Pendleton Jr., said it was "probably the looniest idea since 'Looney Tunes' came on the screen."

The attorney general of Washington, Ken Eikenberry, said Wednesday that he had assured the state legislature that the decision would be overturned and he remained confident that the U.S. Supreme Court would reject any appeal.

Eleanor C. Smeal, president of the National Organization for Women, noted Wednesday that her organization and its allies already had persuaded the Washington Legislature to appropriate \$42 million to help narrow some wage gaps.

Britain passed a law in 1984 mandating equal pay for work of equal value. According to Helen Holden of the Equal Opportunities Commission in London, four women have successfully won claims so far.

She gave the example of a cook working in a shipyard who compared her training and responsibilities to that of a painter, a joiner and a heating engineer. The cook won the case.

U.S. Planes Will Fight Paper Battle For Contract

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has ordered the air force to arrange a one-time "paper competition" between Northrop's F-20 Tigershark and the General Dynamics F-16 Falcon for a role in defending the United States against bomber attack, Pentagon officials said Wednesday.

Pentagon officials and industry sources said the contest would be on paper rather than an actual fly-off because Northrop did not have enough F-20s to stage an aerial competition. The company has made three prototypes, two of which were destroyed in crashes.

The decision guarantees Northrop a long-awaited chance to introduce its new fighter plane into the U.S. military inventory, with the prospect of a substantial export market if it succeeds.

But the competition falls far short of what Northrop had been seeking, which was a running competition with General Dynamics for a variety of air force roles, with both companies guaranteed part of the market.

2 Bombs Found in France

Reuters

BAYONNE, France — Two bombs fitted with advanced electronic devices have been found in a truck near here, the police said Thursday. It was the first time such bombs were found in the troubled Basque region of France.

Pérez de Cuéllar Urges Major Reform at the UN

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The secretary-general of the United Nations warned Thursday that the organization would degenerate into a "rambling, contentious slum" unless it was used to build "the international system of the future."

In his annual report to the forthcoming 40th-anniversary session of the General Assembly, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar said that mankind's "most urgent challenge" was to devise "a working international political system in which all participate."

He said that would be a system that "will not only guarantee survival and order, but will make our

planet run more evenly in the interests of all of its inhabitants."

But UN member nations must decide "if they wish to cooperate in building on this foundation a useful, coherent, effective institution" or to follow their own narrow interests.

"In that case," he said, "the promising foundations established with so much thought and hard work, will end up surmounted by a rambling and contentious slum, the breeding ground of endless new troubles and disasters."

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said that the world body "has to become a more effective institution" and, on the international level, fill "a great vacuum of legitimacy and respect."

As a means of enhancing the authority of the 15-nation Security Council, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar suggested that the superpowers begin by making the council "more the guardian of peace it was set up to be and less the battleground on which to fight out political and ideological differences."

Then, he proposed that the council "should, in the near future, make a deliberate and concerted effort to solve one or two of the major problems before it by making fuller use of the measures available to it under the charter."

The major issues that the council has dealt with in the recent years include the Iran-Iraq war, southern Africa, the Middle East and Cyprus.

Under the secretary-general's suggestion, the council presumably would pick out an issue most promising of a solution and then concentrate its energy and charter powers to reach a settlement.

The charter provides that the Security Council can call upon the adversaries to "seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their choice."

If all else fails, the council "may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security." Member nations would be called on to provide troops, equipment and facilities to a UN command.

To date, the Security Council has made only limited use of its sanction powers. It did agree in 1977 to impose an arms embargo on South Africa, but U.S., British and French vetoes have prevented the council from adopting wider sanctions against the Pretoria government.



Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

U.S. Businessman on Trial In Duping of CIA Agents

(Continued from Page 1)

sin, was an ambitious, athletic young man who has served as a college student in the 1960s he provided information to the CIA about student anti-war activists.

In 1977 he moved to Hawaii after pleading no contest to a petty theft charge brought against him in Wisconsin. The authorities said he had violated state laws while trying to sell franchises for a chain of sporting goods stores he had opened.

In Hawaii he established a financial consulting company, the Consolidated Mutual Investment Corp. In 1978 he visited the Honolulu office of the CIA. He introduced himself to its director, Eugene J. Walsh, and volunteered to do whatever he could for the agency.

Mr. Walsh later suggested to other agency officials that Mr. Rewald could be helpful in reporting on intelligence matters while traveling abroad or by providing "corporate cover" to intelligence officers needing to conceal their identities.

Mr. Walsh introduced Mr. Rewald to his successor, Mr. Kindschi, and they became friends.

Testimony by CIA officers has indicated that the agency has a branch that makes agreements with bona fide businesses to create the illusion that its agents are employees of the companies.

Under such an arrangement the companies fictitiously list the agents on their payrolls, issue them business cards and stationery, and agree to confirm their employment to any callers.

John H. Mason, a member of the corporate cover branch in the late 1970s, testified that after a one-hour meeting with Mr. Rewald in 1978, he recruited him to provide cover for a CIA operative who needed an alias for a planned attempt to recruit an unidentified foreign national as a spy.

Although a check by the agency's Office of Security uncovered Mr. Rewald's conviction in Wisconsin, Mr. Mason said he recommended against a full investigation because Mr. Rewald had complained that interviews with his neighbors might create "unfavorable attention and possibly publicity."

Mr. Rewald, Mr. Mason wrote to the agency, had made a "good impression, appears very patriotic and pro-agency."

The next year Mr. Kindschi wrote an appraisal of Mr. Rewald for the Office of Security. He called him a champion sprinter, a former professional football player, a pilot, a devout church-goer and a hugely successful businessman whose business associates included members of some of Hawaii's oldest families, as well as Elvis Presley and other Hollywood stars.

Asked at the trial how he knew this, Mr. Kindschi answered, "He told me."

Subsequently Mr. Rewald opened other companies, naming them Bishop Baldwin Rewald Dillingham & Wong, H&H Enterprises and Canadian Far East Trading.

Court documents indicate that the CIA used the companies to provide cover for a dozen or more agents. But Mr. Mason and agency officials have emphasized Mr. Rewald had no other ties to the agency and received only \$2,800 in expense money.

Prosecutors say that Mr. Kindschi, who upon his retirement from the agency in 1980 went to work for one of Mr. Rewald's companies, was not the only person impressed by Mr. Rewald.

Promises of high returns on their investments, which were sometimes fulfilled, had lured many professional people in Hawaii and on the U.S. mainland to give money to Mr. Rewald. One CIA official was dismissed for inducing other agents to invest with Mr. Rewald.

According to the prosecution Mr. Rewald was using money from later investors to pay high interest rates to early investors, which in turn lured new investors.

Mr. Rewald had a fleet of expensive cars, an oceanfront home and two ranches. He bought the Hawaii Polo Club and a string of polo ponies and spent lavishly on women, the prosecutors say.

In 1982, according to court records, Joseph Campione, an agent of the Internal Revenue Service who lived not far from Mr. Rewald, became puzzled by his apparent wealth.

Court documents say that when Mr. Campione discovered that Mr. Rewald had reported receiving no income in the previous two years, he opened an investigation.

When Mr. Rewald's bank accounts were checked for \$22 million in investors' money, only \$300,000 could be found. Mr. Rewald said he had spent much of the money to finance a high-flying style demanded by the CIA.

Mr. Kindschi, 58, who spent more than 20 years in the agency and who said he had lost more than \$100,000 of his own money with Mr. Rewald, testified that he had regarded Mr. Rewald as "an all-American boy." He said that he and his wife had become so close to Mr. Rewald's five children that they "looked on us almost as grandparents."

"I came from a small agricultural community," the former overseas operative said. "We all knew each other, trusted one another. I believed I could read people quite well. I thought I could tell the good guys from the bad guys."

2 Blamed in New Jersey Fire

The Associated Press

PASSAIC, New Jersey — Two boys have been charged with juvenile delinquency after admitting they started a fire in a trash bin that caused an estimated \$400 million in damage to a neighborhood of factories and homes here, according to Mayor Joseph Lipari.

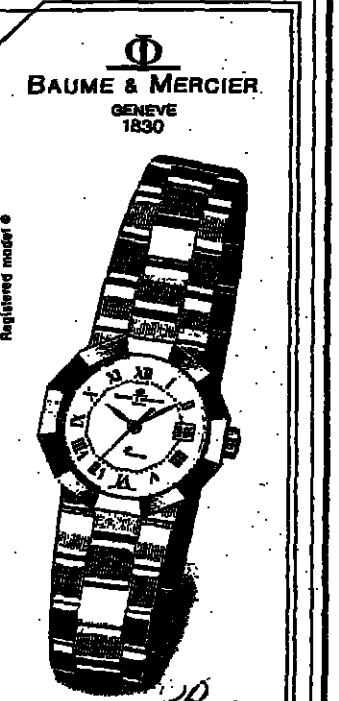
The fire burned for 10 hours before being contained Tuesday.

Mr. Lipari has estimated that up to 25 percent of the industrial base of the city was destroyed in the fire. Passaic has been trying to recover from the exodus of residents and businesses that pushed jobless rates to 25 percent in the 1970s.

The charges against the boys specify counts of arson, criminal mischief and causing widespread damage, Mr. Lipari said. A court hearing scheduled for Friday will determine if the boys, ages 12 and 13, will be tried as adults.

According to the police, the boys used matches to start the fire in a

metal trash bin. Officials have said that the flames then spread to a wooden loading dock and up six stories to the eaves of a factory, where the sprinkler system failed.



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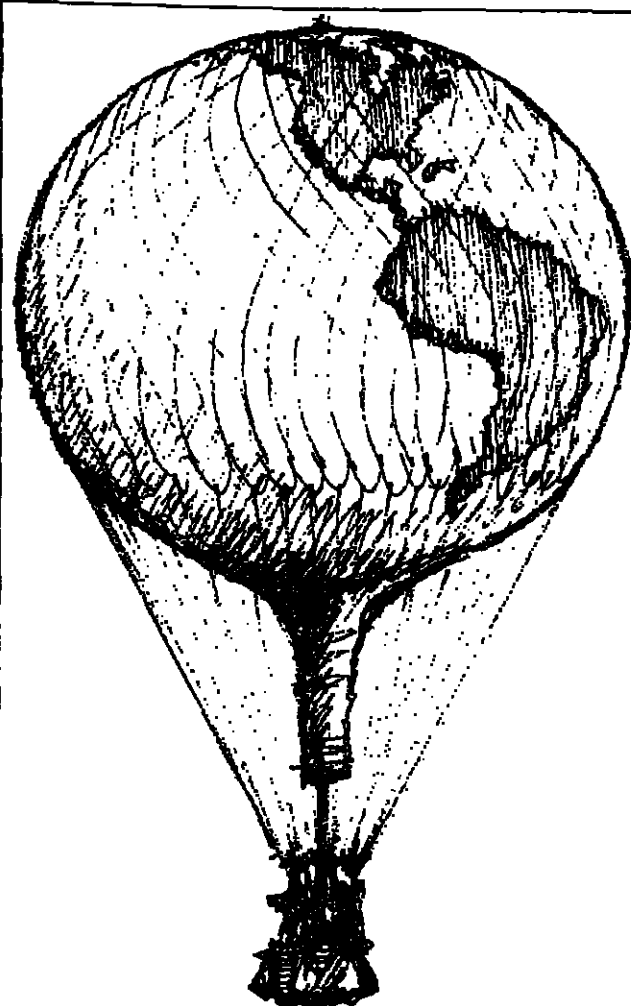


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JAMES GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE

Geneva,
September 28/29, 1985

The world's most prestigious balloon race was created in 1906 by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., founder of the International Herald Tribune.

That year, a quarter of a million spectators watched sixteen gas-filled balloons from 6 countries rise from the Tuileries Gardens in Paris. The object of the race: fly the farthest distance before landing.

The rules haven't changed over the years, and the departure of the 1985 Gordon Bennett Balloon Race from Geneva will be equally spectacular: an illuminated night take-off.

Eighteen balloons from 11 countries will participate. Held at the Centre Sportif in Vessy, just outside Geneva, the Saturday night take-off will be the highlight of a weekend of aeronautic events.

Admission: F.S. 10 valid for both days. For additional information, contact the International Herald Tribune in Paris, Tel. 747 12 65, ext. 4566, or Patrick Kearley in Geneva, Tel. 983 862.

Program

Friday, September 27 - Fireworks

10 p.m. - Fireworks launched from a hot-air balloon, Parc des Eaux-Vives.

Saturday, September 28 - Gordon Bennett Balloon Race Take-off

11 a.m. - Opening ceremony. Veteran Car Club Parade.

12 - 6 p.m. - Inflation of gas balloons for the Gordon Bennett Race. Tethered hot-air and gas balloon flights for the public. Flight demonstrations.

8 - 10 p.m. - Illuminated take-off of the 1985 Gordon Bennett Balloon Race.

Sunday, September 29 - Gordon Bennett

Flight Fiesta

8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. - Mass ascension of hot-air balloons.

9 a.m. - 6 p.m. - Flight demonstrations: replica of the first hot-air balloon flown in 1783, hot-air airship, hang gliders launched from a hot-air balloon, stunt flying, miniature hot-air balloons, airplane and helicopter models, gliders, Martin aerobatic team. Tethered hot-air balloon flights for the public.

6 p.m. - Closing ceremony.

French Kidnap Victim Is Taken to Beirut Home to See Wife

BEIRUT — Michel Seurat, one of four Frenchmen held by kidnapers in Lebanon, was allowed to visit his home in mainly Moslem West Beirut last week, his wife said Thursday.

Mary Seurat, who is Syrian-born, said she believed that her husband and a French journalist, Jean-Paul Kauffmann, would be released when Israel frees the last of 1,200 Lebanese and Palestinians who were transferred to its Aitit prison from southern Lebanon last April.

Meanwhile, former President Suleiman Franjeh unveiled a constitutional reform plan aimed at breaking Moslem-Christian political deadlock. But his program fell short of Moslem demands for more say in the running of Lebanon.

Of her husband's visit, Mrs. Seurat said: "It was surreal. I knew 24 hours before, but didn't know where the visit would take place till the last minute."

She said that an official of the Shiite Moslem militia Amal came to her home on Friday evening and made a telephone call. An unarmed guard then brought her husband, a 37-year-old academic who was seized by gunmen near Beirut International Airport with Mr. Kauffmann on May 22.

"Michel came in looking exhausted and very nervous," she said. "He had not been told he was going to be freed."

"Then he started discussing politics and the Shiite movement," she added. "He stayed from 9:30 to 10:45 P.M. Before leaving, he picked up a dozen books on Islam and a radio from his study."

She said her husband told her he was being held in the same place as Mr. Kauffmann, who he said was in good health.

The other French hostages are diplomats, Marcel Fontaine and Marcel Carton. They were abducted in West Beirut in March. Seven Americans and a Briton also have been kidnapped in Lebanon over the past 18 months.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel said Wednesday that the last 119 Aitit prisoners would be released shortly.

Presenting his reform plan for Lebanon, Mr. Franjeh, a powerful Maronite Christian leader, said that the post of president should still go to a Maronite, that of prime minister to a Sunni Moslem, and that of parliamentary speaker to a Shiite Moslem.

Speaking at his summer residence in Ehden, in northern Lebanon, Mr. Franjeh dismissed a call by the Shiite leader, Justice Minister Nabih Berri, for the presidency to be rotated among six sects.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth," he said. "That is why I insist Lebanon be governed by one head."

He called for equal Moslem-Christian representation in parliament, where Christians currently are allotted six of every 11 seats. Except for the top three government posts, Lebanon's system of distributing political, military and other positions on confessional lines should be abolished, he said.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Wednesday that Israel could attack command posts of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Jordan. He said that King Hussein should close them down, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

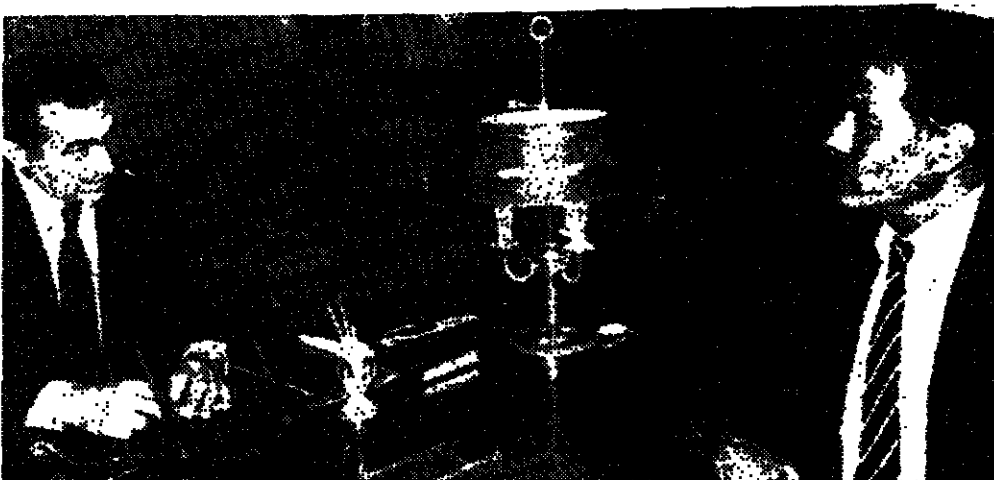
[An Israeli truck driver was stabbed and seriously wounded in the Gaza Strip on Thursday in what appeared to be spreading

wave of assaults in Israeli-occupied territory. The Associated Press reported.]

[The incident came two days after an Israeli soldier was stabbed to death and another was seriously injured in the West Bank city of Hebron, south of Jerusalem. At least 13 Israelis have been killed in attacks in the occupied territories in the last year.]

In Jerusalem, the Supreme Court delayed the expulsion of two Palestinians from the West Bank on Thursday pending a ruling on a petition they have filed to remain.

The army issued military expulsion orders a week ago to Amin Makbul and Walid Nazel, asserting that they were involved in "subversive political activity." Both men have served prison terms for guerrilla activities.



President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, left, with Ali Lotfi, the new prime minister.

New Prime Minister Names Cabinet, Says Egypt's Economy Is Top Priority

CAIRO — Egypt's new prime minister, Ali Lotfi, named his cabinet Thursday, bringing in eight new ministers and keeping most of his predecessor's team.

The men in charge of four major areas — foreign affairs, defense, economic planning and agriculture — kept their jobs and were named deputy prime ministers.

Mr. Lotfi, an economist, was appointed Wednesday by President Hosni Mubarak, who told him to work for stable economic growth. He replaced Kamal Hassan Ali, who had headed the government for 14 months.

Mr. Lotfi, 49, said he would concentrate on solving Egypt's economic problems.

He put new ministers in charge

of housing, tourism, cultural affairs, immigration, health, education and higher education and named an extra minister for parliamentary affairs.

Mr. Lotfi named as deputy prime ministers Field Marshal Muhammad Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, defense minister; Ismat Abdel Meguid, foreign minister; Youssef Amin Wali, agriculture minister; and Kamal Ahmad al-Ganzari, planning and international cooperation minister.

Foreign economists said that the new prime minister faced considerable problems.

They said concern was growing in the West over complex difficulties faced by Egypt, a major U.S. aid recipient whose hard-currency earnings, mainly from oil and remittances from workers abroad, have suffered this year.

■ Domestic Issues Cited

Earlier, Michael Rass of the Los Angeles Times reported from Cairo: Mr. Hassan Ali announced the resignation of his government after cabinet ministers met Wednesday night.

Sources said that Mr. Mubarak was displeased with the handling of a number of domestic issues, including the failure of the Egyptian security forces to find the murder-

ers of an Israeli diplomat who was killed in Cairo on Aug. 21.

"There were also a number of problems, economic and social, that Ali seemed to be too weak to deal with," an Egyptian source said. "There was a feeling that things were getting out of hand and that something had to be done about it quickly."

Mr. Hassan Ali's health also was cited as a reason for his replacement. He is said to suffer from severe arthritis requiring regular trips to Switzerland for treatment.

Mr. Mubarak, in a letter naming Mr. Lotfi prime minister-designate, listed eight areas in which he said the government needed to improve its performance. They include the economy, education, public services, planning and tourism.

"Mubarak feels that things are not moving fast enough in these areas and that there is a need for a younger and more dynamic leadership to make them move," a government official said.

An International Monetary Fund report issued in June estimated that Egypt's foreign debt has mushroomed to \$31 billion. It noted that Mr. Mubarak has tried to contain the debt by reducing some subsidies and limiting imports. But it said there was "urgent need" for stiffer austerity measures.

Saudis Would Allow U.S. Use Of Bases in Crisis, Study Says

(Continued from Page 1)

initiative to break the current diplomatic deadlock.

The Saudis have been seeking 40 more F-15 fighters to add to the 40 they now possess. They also have requested additional Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and advanced Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. The Jordanians are seeking F-16 fighters and advanced anti-aircraft missiles.

State Department officials said they expected the arms sales package to go to Congress for approval in the next week or so. They said they doubted, however, that any aircraft would be included because of opposition in Congress.

The study concluded that Israel's military power was so great that it would not be endangered by the arms sales. It also said that while sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia could not guarantee those countries' support for U.S. policies, failure to provide the arms could damage U.S. interests in the region.

"Our willingness to meet Saudi or other Arab requests for arms strengthens the perception of balance in our approach to the peace process and our standing as a reliable friend," the study said.

"At the same time," it said, "Saudi confidence in their ability to protect themselves from external threats or pressure is essential to greater flexibility and support for the peace process."

The Saudis are concerned that they may be dragged into the five-year war between Iran and Iraq, State Department officials said, particularly by an attack from Iran.

The study added that any large-scale U.S. military operation in the Gulf and Southwest Asia would likely depend on Saudi cooperation and support.

"Although the Saudis have steadfastly resisted formal access agreements," it said, "they have stated that access will be forthcoming for United States forces as necessary to counter Soviet aggression or in regional crises they cannot manage on their own. In rebutting those who would limit arms sales to Israel, the review said that U.S. support was crucial

to Israel's "confidence" in seeking a negotiated peace settlement.

The study added that Israeli cooperation "would be helpful in the event of U.S. intervention in the eastern Mediterranean to counter a Soviet threat."

Syria was portrayed in the review as the prime threat to Middle East nations that are friendly to the United States, including Israel and Jordan.

The report devoted considerable attention to Jordan because of the diplomatic initiative launched by King Hussein. The Jordanian leader has offered a plan for peace talks with Israel under the umbrella of an international conference, but disagreements on procedure appear to have stalled the effort.

The review said that Jordan's stability was "very important" to U.S. interests in the Middle East and that military aid would bolster the country's willingness to "participate in the peace process."

It cautioned, however, that U.S. military aid "cannot guarantee that participation or determine its mode or timing."

Resolutions have been introduced in Congress to bar advanced military sales to Jordan until it agrees to direct peace talks with Israel. The administration has opposed the resolutions.

The report asserted that previous U.S. efforts to withhold arms to Jordan or to link sales to participation in peace negotiations "have weakened our leverage" and led Jordan to turn to other suppliers, including the Soviet Union.

"Jordan plays a pivotal role in containing Soviet power and influence, in providing U.S. strategic and political access to the region, and in its growing support for U.S. military initiatives such as exercises and pre-positioning," the study said.

The study also said that Egypt, which receives the largest amount of U.S. military aid after Israel, was key to American strategy in the region.

While Egypt remains wary of a large U.S. presence, the report said, it has allowed combined military exercises and provided "informal guarantees on facilities access in certain contingencies."

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AIDS Is Spreading Slowly, and in New Ways, Beyond the Primary Risk Groups

(Continued from Page 1)
The population if we don't do something about it. I believe that very strongly."

French scientists at the Pasteur Institute in Paris have isolated the virus as well.

"I think we're going to see a gradual increase by heterosexual spread but by no means as rampant in society as we now have it in homosexual men," said Dr. Anthony Fauci, head of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

But for the groups at highest risk, it is already as serious and devastating a scourge as I can name in history," he says. "You couldn't design a virus more diabolical than this one," Dr. Fauci said. "It knocks off the very cells that are supposed to protect you from it."

Margaret Heckler, secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, says: "I consider it a terrible threat. It's a staggering problem for society." She has called AIDS the No. 1 U.S. public health problem.

Before inroads against AIDS can be made, medical researchers must learn much more about the nature, behavior and cause of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Scientists are unsure of the origin of the AIDS virus, how it works, why it targets the white blood cells, known as T4 lymphocytes, that are the one indispensable element of the body's immune system. Ultimately, a victim of AIDS is left vulnerable to an array of life-threatening infections and cancers.

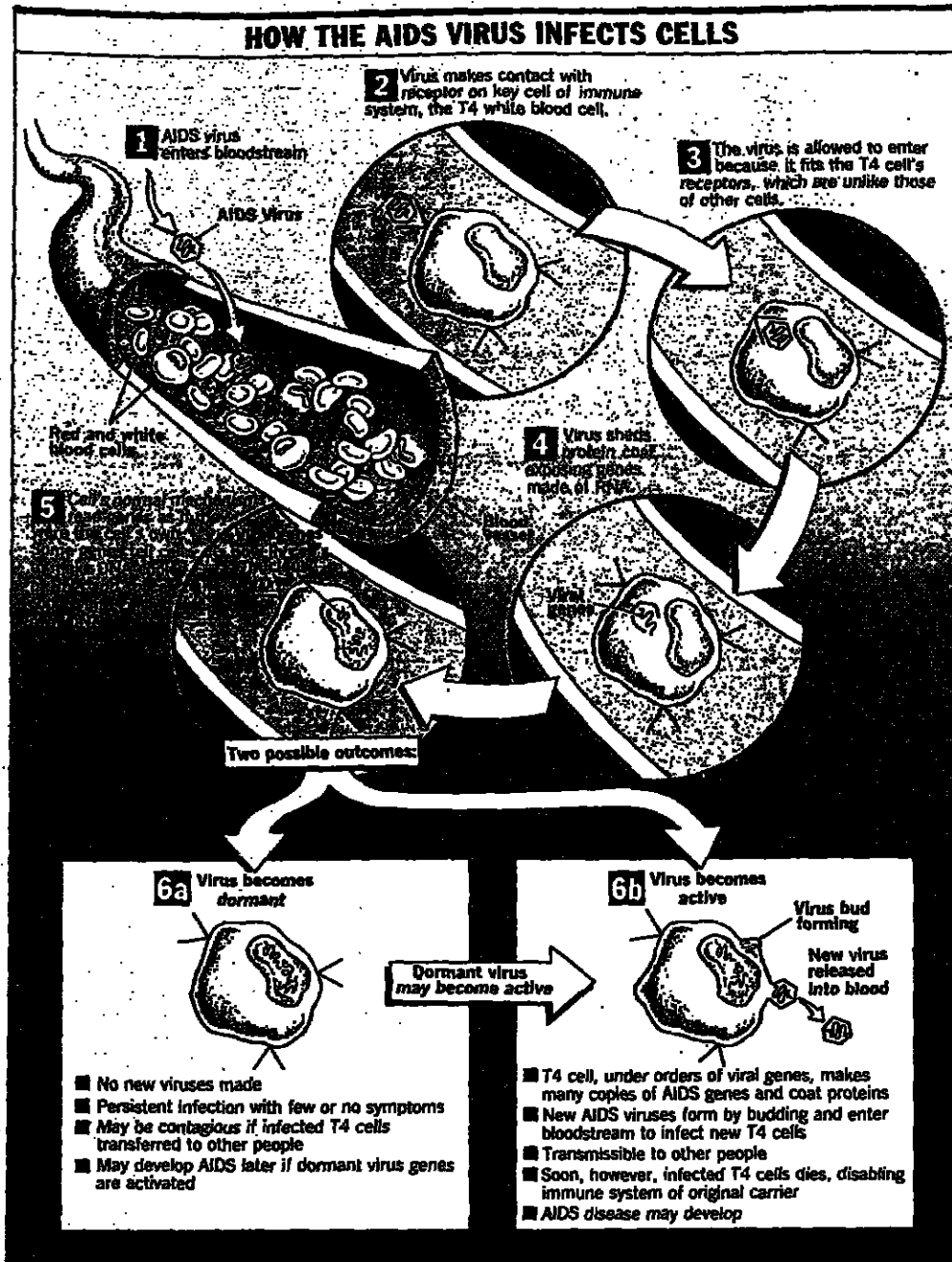
Further complicating the search are recent findings that AIDS may sometimes show itself first as a disease attacking the brain and nervous system, perhaps even damaging the brains of unborn babies who become infected. The virus has now been found in brain cells.

New molecular probes have also found it in the epithelial cells that line the eyes and eyelids. Some fear the virus, known primarily for its highly targeted attack on the immune system, may eventually play a role in other diseases as well.

Although spread of the virus is most often linked to intimate contact involving transfer of blood or semen — anal intercourse is believed the most efficient mode of transmission — it is now clear the virus is present in saliva, tears and urine. No one knows how often its presence in these fluids lead to human infection.

For now, experts can only reassure unaffected individuals that they are unlikely to get the virus through casual transmission — a sneeze, handshake or through proximity. These assurances are based on American studies of health workers and family members who care for or live with AIDS victims.

The disease does not seem to have spread to the general U.S. population in a significant way. Instead, those most likely to be infected are still overwhelmingly in the few well-defined risk groups who have the far more intimate contact that spreads the AIDS virus:



• Homosexual men account for 73 percent of U.S. adult cases. AIDS is the leading killer of single men between 25 and 44 years of age in New York City and San Francisco.

Blood samples frozen in 1978 and later checked for antibodies to the AIDS virus show that only 4.5 percent of the homosexual men visiting a San Francisco venereal disease clinic had been infected. This means they had been exposed to the virus and developed antibodies but had not necessarily contracted the disease itself. By 1984, about two-thirds had been infected, most without symptoms.

A recent study done in the San Francisco gay community showed one-third are infected. Other cities report 20 percent or more of homosexual men are infected.

• Intravenous drug abusers ac-

count for 17 percent of adult cases. Blood tests of addicts in New York and New Jersey show 80 to 90 percent are infected.

• Blood-transfusion recipients compose nearly 2 percent of adult cases. A new blood test that can screen for signs of infection by the AIDS virus should eliminate this means of transmitting the disease.

But many people who have already received transfusions of infected blood will develop AIDS in years to come.

• Hemophiliacs: Almost 1 percent of adult cases. The blood test and a heat treatment for blood products used by hemophiliacs should stop further transmission, but 80 to 90 percent of severe hemophiliacs are already infected.

• Heterosexual men and women: About 1 percent of adult cases. Probably contracted by sexual con-

tact with infected bisexuals and heroin addicts.

• Children: Tallied separately from adults are about 180 children, 70 percent of whom were born with AIDS or were infected with it as newborns by their mothers. Another 20 percent received the virus in blood products.

• Other: About 6 percent of adult cases and 10 percent of childhood cases are in people who fit none of the known risk groups.

Much of the current concern focuses on heterosexual transmission in the United States, but researchers caution that it may take several years for a clear trend to emerge. A key link may be prostitutes, who are often drug abusers and therefore at risk for AIDS.

Nearly one-third of a sample of about 80 male AIDS patients classified as being in the "no known

risk" group admitted to prostitute contact. Studies at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research of U.S. military personnel with AIDS also implicate prostitutes, as do studies of African and Haitian AIDS patients.

At the same time, some believe the threat to the heterosexual population is being overestimated for political reasons. "A lot of funding decisions are being made based on risk to the straight world," said a government official.

Many experts say the risk to the heterosexual population will increase over the next five to 10 years, with those who have many sexual partners in greatest danger.

A study by Dr. Charles Rabkin of the New York City Health Department found that 3 percent of heterosexual men going to a venereal-disease clinic were infected with the AIDS virus. These people presumably were very active sexually in a city where AIDS is relatively widespread.

This may not sound high, but it is close to the level found among homosexual men in San Francisco in blood samples taken in 1978; this was at an early stage of the AIDS epidemic, before the disease had been formally identified.

The virus may spread next to other sexually active populations, such as college students, perhaps infecting, as a researcher put it, "the Ivy League college girl whose boyfriend had had sex with a prostitute two years earlier."

The first cases of AIDS were recognized in the spring of 1981 among homosexual men in Los Angeles. Soon, doctors began asking whether AIDS was a new disease or one that had existed all along in another form or another place.

Only recently, however, have pieces of an answer begun to fit together.

The most popular hypothesis now is that AIDS is indeed a fairly new disease, and that the AIDS virus originated during the 1960s in central Africa as an evolutionary descendant of a monkey virus.

Belgian scientists have found many cases of AIDS among the people of Zaire and nearby Rwanda and Burundi, as well as in Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya.

Two Harvard scientists, Max Essex and Phyllis J. Kanki, have found that a species known as the African green monkey, which lives in the same region as people who have since contracted the disease, carries a virus very similar to the AIDS virus.

Tests of its molecular structure show that it differs only slightly from the AIDS virus, named HTLV-3 by Dr. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute and LAV by French researchers.

It is not known whether the virus makes these African monkeys sick, but the same virus has been found in several species of monkeys in primate research colonies in the United States, sometimes causing an AIDS-like disease. It is called SAIMS, for simian, or monkey, AIDS.

Reports from Zaire indicate that some people there kill and eat monkeys. Contact with monkey blood, some speculate, may have been the first infection of humans.

The monkey virus and AIDS virus are so similar it may have required only a minor mutation to produce one from the other, making it capable of invading human cells.

It is thought the mutation may have happened during the 1960s because frozen blood specimens taken from Zaireans around 1970 indicated exposure to AIDS. Similar samples from around 1960 show no evidence of AIDS.

Whenever the AIDS virus arose, it has clearly been spreading in Africa longer than in the United States. The virus appears to have infected a far larger percentage of Africans than Americans. Reports from Zaire suggest it is transmitted primarily through heterosexual contact among people who have many sex partners.

AIDS is also thought to have appeared in Haiti before reaching the United States. Many epidemiologists suspect that American homosexuals picked up AIDS while vacationing in Haiti, long a favored resort for gay men. Despite the speculation, they still cannot show how AIDS might have traveled from Africa to the Caribbean.

Researchers at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control say it appears that the first infections of homosexual men in the United States occurred in the mid-1970s. But unlike many other deadly infectious diseases, which strike quickly and kill within hours or weeks, the AIDS virus attacked slowly, imperceptibly at first, with symptoms not evident for years.

While the first cases were not recognized until 1981, doctors have since traced cases back to 1978, mainly in New York City. The roughly 200 cases reported in 1981 had mushroomed to 12,736 cases last month.

Epidemiologists tracking AIDS found that while it spread more slowly than the fearsome plagues of the past, it is much more deadly. Bubonic plague and cholera killed about half their untreated victims, smallpox as many as 40 percent.

The death rate for all U.S. AIDS cases to date is 50 percent — 6,376 deaths. But the disease takes years to kill its victims. Among those discovered during the early years of reporting, the death rate approached 100 percent. No one has been cured.

"Once you get the disease it is essentially, uniformly fatal," said Dr. Fauci. "That's unprecedented."

Officials at the Centers for Disease Control were alarmed at the rapid spread, but reassured, at least at first, that the disease appeared to be transmitted only through sexual transfer of semen or blood, through

sharing hypodermic needles, transfusion of blood products or to an unborn child during gestation or just after birth.

In contrast, the great plagues of the past swept indiscriminately through whole populations, spread by air, water, insects and poor sanitation.

But the slower pace of the AIDS epidemic is offset by a potentially more frightening uncertainty about who is infected and what may happen to them.

The U.S. government's best estimates suggest that 5 to 10 percent of those infected will come down with AIDS in five years.

About 25 percent will get a syndrome, also over a five-year period, known as ARC or AIDS-related complex, which causes vague symptoms such as fatigue, low-grade fever, swollen lymph nodes, diarrhea and weight loss.

More limited follow-up suggests that anywhere from 5 to 20 percent of ARC cases may go on to get AIDS, but for the rest the symptoms of ARC persist, according to Dr. Harold Jaffe, chief of epidemiology of the Centers for Disease Control's AIDS branch.

Because AIDS is so new, researchers have also tended to underestimate its incubation period. Blood-transfusion cases now average about two and a half years from exposure to development of disease, but some can take more than five years.

A mathematical model developed by the center that takes into account slower-developing cases projects that the average incubation may lengthen to more than five years, with some lasting beyond 12 years.

And because the virus may insert itself into the host's own genes, the effects of the dormant AIDS virus, some experts speculate, may not show up for decades, perhaps not until old age when the immune system normally weakens.

"One of the most disturbing things about it is that you don't know someone is ever safe once they have been infected," Dr. Jaffe says. "You could develop AIDS at any time from now on. We have to assume that anybody who is truly positive" on the blood test "is potentially infectious to others."

But the deciding factor as to who may be vulnerable to the disease may be a person's state of health, says Dr. Fauci.

Most people in the hardest hit groups already have infections from other sexually transmitted viruses, such as hepatitis B virus and the Epstein-Barr virus that causes mononucleosis.

These groups include not only homosexual men and heroin addicts who share needles but the African victims as well. The relative absence of these other infections among heterosexual Americans may put them at much lower risk of getting AIDS.

Experiments in Dr. Gallo's lab have shown that AIDS-infected T4 cells growing in a test tube can live indefinitely, dying only when exposed to some unrelated foreign protein that stimulates them into action. Dr. Gallo says it is possible that a human infected with the virus could at least postpone the onset of AIDS if he avoided ordinary infections.

Many healthy but infected people may still be contagious, shedding viruses into their blood and virtually all other bodily fluids. No one knows how easily viruses in such fluids can infect other people but both Dr. Gallo and Dr. Fauci say that intimate kissing, in which saliva is exchanged, could well transmit the disease if the uninfected person has any cuts, sores or bleeding gums in the mouth.

One of the more puzzling new findings suggests such access routes to the bloodstream may not be necessary. Dr. Gallo's lab's finding that AIDS virus can infect epithelial cells lining the eyes raises the possibility that the AIDS virus may also be able to infect similar cells that line most surfaces of the body.

But there is no evidence that the virus can enter the body through such cells. These findings were discussed at a recent scientific meeting but their significance is not fully understood.

In the meantime, better understanding of the virus is helping scientists design drugs to interfere with its survival and, ultimately, a vaccine that would protect those not yet exposed.

Researchers from three centers in the United States and others in Sweden and Scotland are collaborating on a prototype vaccine that has been given to rhesus monkeys at Duke University. The monkeys, which produced antibodies after receiving the vaccine, have recently been infected with the AIDS virus and researchers are waiting to see whether the antibodies prevent the virus from invading monkey cells.

Earlier experiments showed that while the AIDS virus does not cause disease in the monkeys, it does reproduce in their cells, which then dump quantities of new virus into the blood. If the vaccine works, it should prevent this viral replication.

One potential problem is the fact that the AIDS virus exists in many slightly different forms, the result of minor mutations that alter the precise molecular structure of the virus's protein coat. It has just been found, however, that one part of the protein-coat molecule is the same in all forms. Researchers hope that antibodies to this non-variable part will be enough to prevent all forms of the virus from infecting cells.

The prototype vaccine is made from a specially engineered version of the coat protein containing the nonvariable part. Monkeys immunized with the vaccine are being deliberately infected with widely different variants of AIDS virus.

"If this works, we'll have the start of a vaccine that could be purified and tested for toxicity before we can use it on people," says Dani Bolognesi, of Duke's cancer research center. "By the turn of the year, we may know whether we have something."

In the meantime, health officials urge the public to reduce the risk of spread by changing sexual behavior, particularly by avoiding multiple sexual partners.

"I think that we have to look at the scientific advances in two ways," says Dr. Jaffe. "We have to marvel at how quickly the cause was found and how quickly a blood test was developed. All of that makes us optimistic."

"But," he adds, "looking at the practical problems ahead, we can't count on a vaccine or an effective drug in the next several years. Despite the remarkable accomplishments in AIDS, science isn't going to save us at this point. We have to save ourselves."

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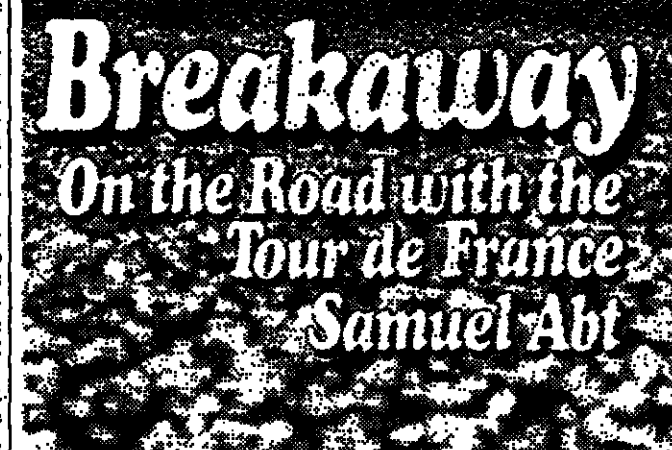
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Nixon Captures Some Hearts and Minds in China

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — When Richard M. Nixon visited a Chinese college campus this week it was reminiscent of his best moments on the U.S. presidential campaign trail, with people mobbing him with requests for autographs or a touch of the hand.

The former president, beaming, had to wait while accompanying Chinese officials cleared a path for him out of an auditorium where he had addressed several hundred students and faculty members.

"Thank you, thank you, thank you very much," he said as he disappeared inside a Red Flag limousine of the kind commonly used by China's senior leaders.

Mr. Nixon, 72, is on his fourth visit here as a private citizen, but it is for his first visit, as president in 1972, that he is appreciated by Chinese. The visit ended more than two decades of estrangement between China and the United States and launched a relationship that has been carefully fostered by both sides.

Chinese leaders always have been puzzled by the Watergate affair, the scandal that ultimately forced Mr. Nixon to resign the presidency in 1974. Although the Communist period in power in China is rife with examples of leaders who have been purged or assigned to menial tasks, the errors for which they have been stripped of power almost invariably have been political, not legal or constitutional.

Besides, the Chinese tradition places a high premium on loyalty to old friends, and Chinese officials have made clear that no foreigner ranks higher than Mr. Nixon in this regard.

Before his speech at the University of International Business and Economics on Wednesday, there was an ovation when Shi Weisan, vice president of the university, described Mr. Nixon as "an old friend of China" and as a man with "the boldness of vision of an outstanding statesman."

The former president, who is on a 25-day tour of 10 nations, mainly in Asia, has received courtesies reserved for China's most privileged guests since arriving in Beijing from Tokyo on Tuesday. He was met at the airport by Zhu Qizhen, a deputy foreign minister, and is staying at the Diaooyutai state guesthouse, where he and Henry A. Kissinger negotiated the Shanghai Communiqué with Zhou Enlai in 1972.

The official Chinese news agency, Xinhua, reporting on a banquet given for Mr. Nixon by the foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, took the unusual step of saying that he was expected to meet with China's top three leaders, Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang. Such meetings almost never are announced beforehand, and it is generally only serving heads of state and government leaders who meet all three men.

In all his visits as a private citizen the former president has been entertained in China, but the affection for him has not been so plainly on display previously. In part, this appears to reflect a Chinese judgment that Mr. Nixon has regained some of his standing with the American public, and can thus be honored without risk of offending opinion in the United States.

Also, the political relaxation fostered by

Mr. Deng's policies has made possible things that would have been frowned on only three years ago, when Mr. Nixon was last in China. The scene in the college auditorium was characteristic of this. Only recently would Chinese students have dared to mob a visiting dignitary and thrust forward copies of his books, as they did Wednesday.

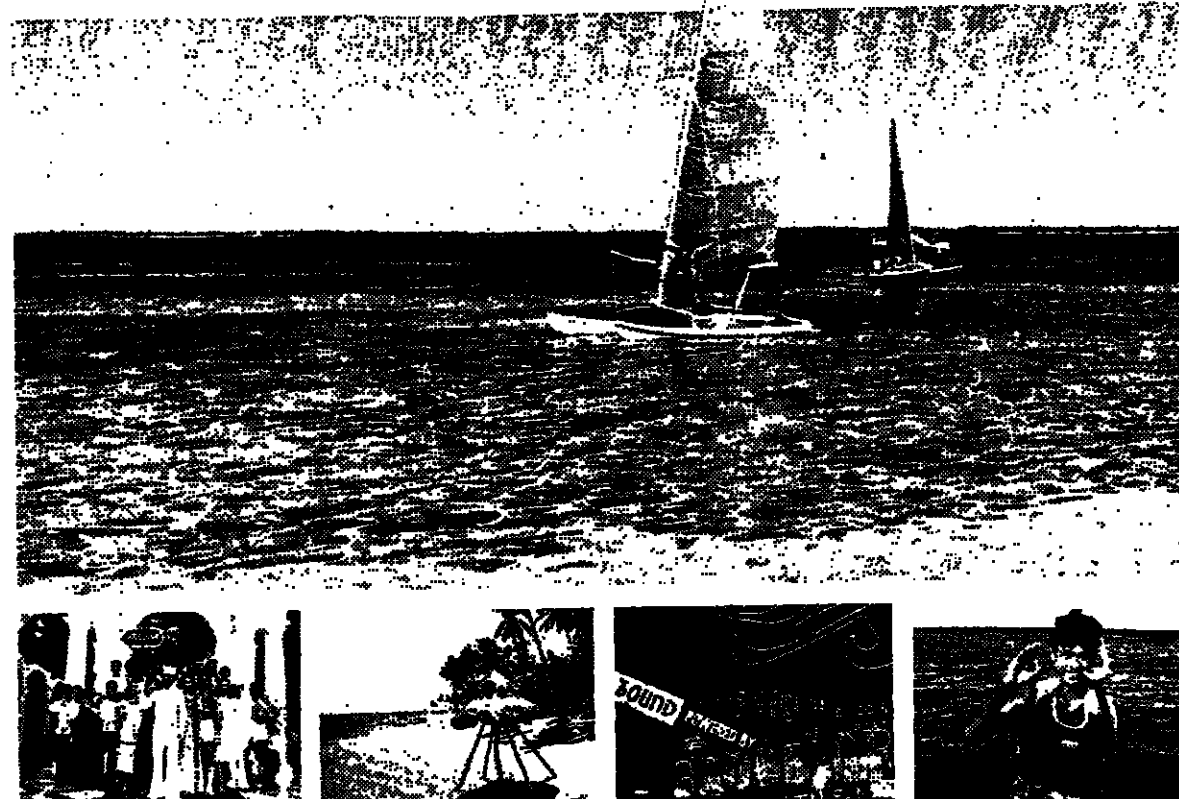
In his speech, Mr. Nixon traced the strides that China and the United States have made in their relations since 1972, and struck themes that seemed to go down well with high-ranking Chinese who attended.

Instead of applauding Mr. Deng's adoption of capitalist economic techniques, a posture common enough among recent visitors to discomfort many Chinese officials, Mr. Nixon adopted a more allusive approach.

"It is not for me, or for others in America, to tell China what its economic system should be," he said. "What the people of China want will not be in all respects the same as what the people of the United States would want. But in some respects it will be the same. The bottom line test of any economic system, as you know better than I, is whether it works."

He answered questions from the students and won his strongest applause with a reference to a remark that he said had been made about China by Napoleon.

Mr. Nixon said: "He said, 'China, there's a sleeping giant, don't awaken her because when you do she will move the world.' Well, China is awake today. China is alive, and with the help of your generation China will move the world in the paths of peace and progress for all people."



Kim, Under South Korean Watch, Treads Warily

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

SEOUL — Almost seven months after returning from exile in the United States, the dissident leader Kim Dae Jung still is watched closely by government agents and feels unable to meet with ordinary South Koreans.

Mr. Kim, who returned to South Korea on Feb. 8, is aware that President Chun Doo Hwan can re-impose at any time a suspended 20-year prison sentence for sedition. The 1980 conviction prevents Mr. Kim from joining a political party or running for office.

In a recent interview, Mr. Kim said that the government had damaged his image through "dirty tricks," such as ordering the press to misreport his actions.

Yet the 61-year-old opposition figure has managed to regain a position of prominence, a fact that is underscored by Mr. Chun's refusal to grant him amnesty from his conviction on what the U.S. State Department has called "farfetched charges."

While the only official restrictions on Mr. Kim are political, he noted that about 100 police officers were deployed in the neighborhood around his home.



Kim Dae Jung

He said that every time he leaves his house, he is followed by three cars — one from the internal security agency of the armed forces, one from the Korean foreign intelligence agency and another dispatched by the police.

"In reality," Mr. Kim said, "I can't meet even one average person, because to do so would be an imposition on any such person."

Mr. Kim came close to being

elected president as the opposition candidate in 1971, the last year South Korea held free elections. He was kept under house arrest or jailed for most of the last seven years of President Chung Hee Park's rule.

He was freed after Mr. Park was assassinated in 1979, only to be arrested again on sedition charges after Mr. Chun seized power in 1980. Mr. Kim was condemned to death, but intervention by U.S. administrations resulted in a reduced 20-year sentence.

For 13 years, Mr. Kim said, he has been unable to visit his birthplace in the southwestern city of Mokpo.

He said that if he visited Kwangju, the provincial capital, "several hundreds of thousands of people would gather immediately." Nearly 200 people were killed in Kwangju in 1980 during an insurrection to protest Mr. Kim's arrest.

Any visit that aroused a public demonstration would give the government an excuse to accuse him of "instigation," the opposition leader said.

Mr. Kim said he believes that a popular demand for democratic rule is eroding Mr. Chun's power, giving the president only two

choices: to revise the constitution to allow a direct presidential vote in 1988, or to keep the military-backed government in power through suppression.

He described the first option as a "common-sense" approach to solving South Korea's political problems.

If the constitution were amended, Mr. Kim said, the opposition would promise not to seek revenge against Mr. Chun and his administration if democratic forces achieved victory. If the opposition lost the election, he added, it would accept defeat.

Mr. Kim called on the United States to obtain assurances from the Chun regime that the military will not interfere in politics in 1988.

The United States maintains 40,000 combat troops in South Korea. In addition, a four-star U.S. general heads the UN Command, which controls the 625,000 men in South Korea's armed forces.

"The greatest damage that can occur to security is for the military to participate in politics," Mr. Kim said.

"Therefore, for the sake of security, not for the sake of Korean politics, the U.S. commander must continually insist that the military not participate in politics."

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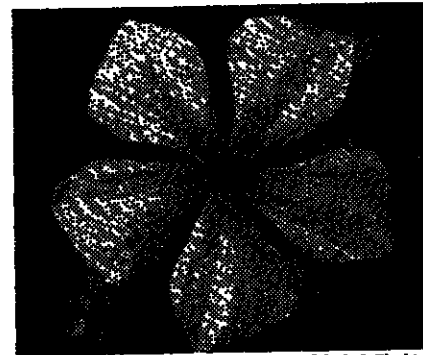
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Much of the food, medicines and materials we use every day of our lives is derived from the wild species which grow in the tropics. Yet only a tiny fraction of the world's flowering plants have been studied for possible use. Horrifyingly, some 25,000 of all flowering species are on the verge of extinction.

Once the plants go, they are gone forever. Once the forests go only wastelands remain.

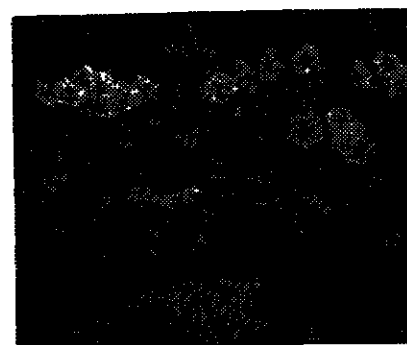


Catharanthus roseus. Many of the world's children have suffered from leukemia are now alive due to the properties discovered in the very poisonous, which originated in Madagascar where 90% of the forests are already destroyed.

Who is the villain?

There is no villain — except ignorance and short-sightedness. The desperately poor people who live in the forests have to clear areas for crops and fuel, but they are doing this in such a way that they are destroying their very livelihood.

Add to this the way in which the heart is being ripped out of the forests to meet the demand for tropical timbers and we have a recipe for disaster.



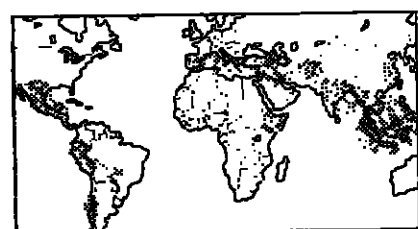
Disease-resistant potatoes, obtained by cross-breeding wild potatoes from the Andes with domestic varieties, ensure that Ireland will never again experience the blight disease which wiped out its entire crop, leaving a million people to die of starvation.

What can be done about it?

The problem seems so vast that there is a tendency to shrug and say "What can I do?" But there is an answer. There is something that each and every one of us can do.

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme

The World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, is a programme for conserving the world's natural resources whilst managing them for human needs. A practical, international plant conservation programme has been prepared based on WCS principles and is now well under way all around the world.



The Vavilov Centres. Named after the Russian scientist who identified them. These are the regions in which our major crop plants were first domesticated. Many of these regions contain wild or semi-domesticated relatives of commercial species which can be cross-bred with crop plants to increase yield and resistance to pests and diseases.

You can become part of it

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality. Join the World Wildlife Fund now. We need your voice and your financial support.

Get in touch with your local WWF office for membership details, or send your contribution direct to the World Wildlife Fund at: WWF International, Membership Secretary, World Conservation Centre, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.



Save the plants that save us.

WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION.

Photo: (Forest) Bruce Coleman/Brian Coates

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Obsessed With the Deficit

You can already hear the question: Why worry so much about the budget deficit? The U.S. economy is adjusting to it, the suggestion goes, and things are running smoothly, so set aside your petty obsession with government bookkeeping and try to enjoy prosperity like everyone else. For 40 years, according to one view, the deficit has been an indispensable stabilizer for the economy; it is an old friend.

It is true that inflation rates came down while the deficit went up in the years 1980-82. There were two recessions in that period, of which the second pushed unemployment to its highest postwar level. We have argued that if the nation had gone into those recessions with lower deficits, it would have come through them with lower interest rates and less pain.

It is also true that interest rates can sometimes fall while the deficit rises. That happened most spectacularly in the summer and fall of 1982, and the reason was, once again, that the recession was approaching its trough. The rising deficit, in classic fashion, then pulled the economy into a rapid recovery. But now, nearly three years into that recovery, the budget deficit is as large as ever. That helps explain why long-term interest rates are still over 10 percent a year, at a time when inflation

is down to 4 percent. If the deficit were lower, interest rates would be lower. But American interest rates have to remain high enough to draw in foreign money to finance current borrowing, both public and private. Americans do not save enough to finance it themselves.

There are three good reasons to keep worrying about the deficit. First: Interest on the federal debt is taking a large, rapidly increasing share of the budget, pre-empting public resources for better spent on public services.

Second: It is burdening the country with a large foreign debt. Paying interest on it will adversely affect American living standards.

Third: If the country goes into the next recession with a big deficit, it cannot risk letting the deficit expand in the normal fashion to generate a recovery. The United States went into the 1980-82 recessions with a deficit less than 2 percent of gross national product, and came out with a deficit over 6 percent. If it goes into the next one with the deficit at 6 percent of GNP, would any president dare let it swell to 10 percent? That threatens uncontrollable inflation. But not to let it expand would mean enduring a recession far worse than the one in 1982. Not to worry, you say?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Offshore Oil: Take the Risk

Occasionally someone accuses the U.S. Interior Department of selling out to special interests; but this time, the charges are especially intriguing. The "special interests" now are environmental groups, and the cries of sellout come from the energy industry, angered by Secretary Donald Hodel's tentative decision to close most of California's offshore waters to oil exploration for the rest of the century.

Mr. Hodel's apparent motive is honorable. He wants to negotiate an end to the long, bitter dispute over the disposition of some of America's richest potential oil reserves. But a look at his proposed agreement suggests that both the industry and the public have reason to object.

Most of the oil yet to be discovered in the lower 48 states probably lies under the shallow waters of the outer continental shelf, and much of that is off the California coast. But since the 1969 spill in the Santa Barbara channel in 1969, residents along this magnificent coastline have lobbied effectively against development. The deal that Mr. Hodel negotiated with environmental groups and their friends in Congress would open 150 tracts for leasing. But barring a national emergency, the remaining 98 percent of offshore oil properties would be closed to exploration until the year 2000.

His willingness to give ground is understandable. For four years the House, by a slim majority, has blocked all development, and prospects for overriding House opposition are poor. So any concession from environmentalists could be interpreted as a victory for development. But the oil companies disagree. They argue that the tracts to be opened probably contain only a tiny fraction of the 5 billion to 10 billion barrels potentially recoverable. They want the secretary to negotiate a more favorable deal. If he cannot, they would prefer to take their chances with the next Congress.

Which policy best serves the public? There is a strong case for accelerated development. Oil is now in glut worldwide, but within a decade the market will almost certainly tighten. Unless more oil is found to replace diminishing domestic reserves, imports are likely to grow from about a third of consumption to a half by the end of the century. Without California's offshore petroleum, the search will be far more costly — or fruitless.

There is always some risk of a major oil spill. But that risk should be taken in perspective. Regulation was tightened after the Santa Barbara accident; the record of drilling in American waters has been excellent since. In fact, acquiring more offshore oil probably reduces environmental risks: oil that is piped from offshore wells is less likely to spill and pollute beaches than is oil imported by tanker.

One price of a high living standard is potential risk to the environment. Often that risk is not worth bearing — but it is in this case. Secretary Hodel is holding public hearings on the offshore drilling and plans to make a final decision this month. He should hold out for more rapid development.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

For a Self-Policing Press

At the core of recent signs of public hostility to the press is the feeling that it gets away with being arrogant, cruel, biased and contemptuous of everyone's privacy but its own because it never has to suffer for its sins, except in libel suits, and only the rich can afford to bring them. Otherwise, many people seem to feel, while newspapers and television gleefully expose all kinds of wrongdoing by public officials, hardly anyone continually exposes journalistic malpractice.

If, however, newspapers and broadcast stations were seriously to regard the failures of the press as a vital part of the news, investigative press criticism could finally flourish in the land. The current low credibility of the press would rise because readers and viewers would see that the remote, imperious Fourth Estate is not immune from accountability. And the accuracy of the press would improve: No journalist wants to be publicly humiliated for playing a story like a bush league.

—NAT HENOFF in The Washington Post.

Don't Circumvent GATT

While rejecting quotas on shoe imports, President Reagan also announced an initiative to use the powers of his office to go in hot pursuit of unfair trading practices by other nations. He will invoke Section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act to bring, on behalf of the government, complaints against practices deemed unfair by trading partners of the United States.

That section of the law had been the province for industries to bring grievances against other nations. The government of the United States then adjudicated the controversy. The

new proposal would convert the executive into both prosecutor and judge.

There is room for aggressive trade advocacy on the part of the U.S. government. Such a posture would reassure congressmen trying to respond sympathetically to constituents heavily battered by imports and struggling to break into tight export markets. But the better route for that advocacy is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — however, glacial its response, however slothful the role of allies.

—THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

Moscow Looks to Siberia

A recent Politburo decision to pour more resources into West Siberia is closely connected with the Soviet need to earn foreign currency for grain imports. As the dismal performance of Soviet agriculture shows, capital investment is not enough. Because of Siberia's climate and lack of communications, Soviet specialists calculate that it costs three times more to raise output by one ton and transport it to the consumer than it would to save a ton through economies. But it is not easy to make Soviet workers economize state property.

—THE TIMES (LONDON).

Pulling the Plug on the Rand

Last month's failure by President Pieter Botha to deliver even minimalist reforms that would have assuaged white business criticism has led to the plug being pulled on the rand by investors around the world. Until Mr. Botha starts to enfranchise the black community in his country, South Africa is likely to remain something of a financial leper.

—THE GUARDIAN (LONDON).

FROM OUR SEPT. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: A Palace Intrigue in Peking
PEKING — The daily conferences between the Viceroy Yui Cheng Hsi Liang and Chang Yen Chuen and the members of the Government, at which the proposed recall of Yan Shih Kai to office has been the chief subject of discussion, are proceeding. Palace intrigues are apparently exercising a powerful influence, and Yan Shih Kai's prospects are declining owing to the obstruction of the Empress Dowager's party, which is striving for mastery. The scheme now in the forefront provides for the Empress Dowager supplanting the Regent as nominal head, while a council of three, consisting of two princes and a Manchurian Minister, would direct affairs. This is regarded as a futile and probably final effort to restore a reactionary government under female control.

1935: Baroque Girls on Strike in U.S.
NEW YORK — Dancers and chorines from the burlesque circuits of the East joined the ranks of strikers today, charging that their art had been reduced to the status of "coolie labor." The strike is reported to be followed in all Eastern cities. The New York girls refused to appear for the matinee. Instead they gathered in front of the burlesque houses along 42d Street, telling passersby they were forced to work 84 hours a week for a pay as low as \$21. The unannounced strike has thrown consternation among the managers, who have profited from the large number of dancers and chorus girls out of work to fill up their casts with unemployed workers on their own terms. Many of the 42d Street houses run continuously from early morning till after midnight.

The New Summity: A Path for Reagan

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In the new summity, the media are the sherpa. Having foolishly begged for a meeting with the new Soviet leader, Ronald Reagan has been rocked back on his heels by the Gorbachevian response: a beautifully orchestrated barrage of publicity aimed at raising hopes for a dramatic American concession.

Americans are now saying to the world, "Don't expect much," while the Russians say, "Expect plenty — and if nothing comes of the meeting, it's all the Americans' fault."

How should the president adapt to the new summity? He should recognize that the drum beating in the foothills means his long-sought summit meeting has already begun. And he should make these points:

1. "Star wars" is already a brilliant success because it has induced the Russians to talk of arms reductions. The American deriders of the feasibility of a space-based missile defense were shown to be mistaken when the Russians treated it as a real threat to their long reach for superiority. Senator Robert Byrd, the West Virginia Democrat, reports from Moscow that Mikhail Gorbachev is prepared to "put forward the most radical proposals on strategic arms," but not until Mr. Reagan agrees "to prohibit the militarization of space."
2. The Russians, of course, do not really expect the Americans to abandon the one idea that has brought them back to the table in return for a pig in a poke. In the early 1970s, the United States gave up anti-ballistic missile defense in the hope of limiting offensive build-ups, but that did not work; it surely will not be duped that way again.

Mr. Reagan should point out publicly that any new limit on a defense shield must be accompanied by serious reductions in existing warheads. No package, no deal.

Nor should America buy the Soviet "arms race in space" rhetoric; space is "unlimited" by an intercontinental ballistic missile traveling through it, not by a shield to stop that missile. A nation that already has deployed a system to kill satellites can hardly complain, as Mr. Gorbachev does, of a "second-generation" anti-satellite system.

2. Why do the Russians insist on warhead superiority? They have 7,900, the United States has 1,500; U.S. delegates have proposed in Geneva that both sides cut down to 5,000. That is a constructive proposal, but the Russians refuse to give up their edge; instead they talk of limiting launchers, as if launchers kill people, and doubling the number of warheads in each launcher. How many people know that it is Mr. Gorbachev, not Mr. Reagan, who blocks cuts in warheads?

3. The United States is prepared to call the Soviet leader's bluff on verification. "We are interested in reliable verification of any agreement as much as they are," Mr. Gorbachev told the editors of Time magazine. Great. But satellites can't see anything. Mr. Reagan should start pressing now, publicly, for on-site inspection, which the Russians cannot reasonably refuse if they are "serious" — their favorite word — about arms control. How many people know that Mr. Gorbachev turned down an invitation to view a U.S. test for fear of setting a precedent that might apply to one of his tests?



4. Do not let the Russians limit the agenda to backing America off on missile defenses; linkage lives. Neither the junketing senators nor Time's editors apparently troubled Mr. Gorbachev with questions about his crackdown on dissidents in Gorki, his pouring of arms into Syria and Libya and other sponsors of terrorism, his Central American war, or his new slaughter in Afghanistan. If he gets testy about these subjects, so be it.

5. Pick up on his hints at openings rather than wait until formal proposals are made. Moscow's official position at Geneva (forbidding all basic research into space defense) has been silly — both sides will continue such research and both sides know it. Mr. Gorbachev has now acknowledged this, which calls

for a response from Mr. Reagan, who should not be the one standing on ceremony. An American proposal to share a certain type of defense research is one possibility.

Similarly, General Edward L. Rowley's ears perked up at the unexpected Russian use of the word *zarady* — "explosive charge" — which could indicate a willingness to discuss warhead reduction. The next Gorbachev interviewer should try probing there.

If there is to be a superpower agreement, its outline is no secret: verifiable warhead parity and non-aggressive Soviet behavior in return for a limit on testing space defenses. Unlikely, but a good deal all around; if it comes about, hats will be off to the new summity.

The New York Times.

Time for America to Talk With Black South Africa

By Michael Calabrese

SAN FRANCISCO — Except for the white right in South Africa, everyone seems to recognize that political power-sharing, if not outright majority rule, is inevitable. What is not inevitable is an American policy of diplomatic segregation that puts the United States in the enviable position of being on both the wrong side, and the losing side, of South Africa's incipient civil war.

If President Reagan is really interested in "constructive engagement," then he should integrate his policy by constructively engaging South Africa's credible leaders, black and white. Recent initiatives by the State Department offer at least a glimmer of foresight and flexibility. Last Friday the administration called on Pretoria to include the outlawed African National Congress in any future negotiations and to release the rebel group's jailed leader, Nelson Mandela.

Earlier this summer the administration approached three parties about the possibility of opening talks with the African National Congress, according to Johnny Makatini, ANC director of internal affairs. This would be a significant departure from earlier efforts to have any official contact with the group.

"We are talking about talking," Mr. Makatini said during an interview last month at the United Nations. He warned, however, that because some U.S. officials have repeated Pretoria's claim that the ANC is a "terrorist organization" and Soviet-influenced, the talks would have to be held publicly.

One rationale for talks with black South Africa is that the minority government does not even assert that it

represents the interests of the black majority. It calls them citizens not of South Africa, but of the 10 tribal "homelands." Washington's diplomacy should be consistent with its stated policy of opposing power-sharing between black and white.

Another reason is that long-term American interests in the region no longer coincide with those of Pretoria. If unrest can be suppressed, Pretoria will once again put off fun-

The United States may be able to prevent a bloodbath by locking moderate black and white leaders into talks before radicals supplant them.

damental reforms. But each cycle of unrest and repression produces a new generation of black leaders more militant, and less prone to compromise, than their elders.

I found black and progressive white leaders to be increasingly anti-American and according of the notion that apartheid rests on the racism and Western capitalism. The perception of U.S. complicity in propping up apartheid strengthens the position of radicals bent on establishing a one-party state modeled along Soviet lines.

The longer apartheid persists, the more likely it is that a Communist regime will emerge from the final chaos and align itself with the Soviet bloc nations that now supply arms to the African National Congress.

Talking to both sides can serve as a framework for negotiations that Pre-

torians may some day be forced, by events or by the pressure of sanctions, to join. If the United States can set itself up as an "honest broker," as Britain did in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), maybe it can prevent a bloodbath by locking relatively moderate black and white leaders into a peace process before they are supplanted by harder-line elements.

To accomplish this, the United States must open talks with credible

black leaders — not exclusively with the African National Congress, but also not exclusively with men such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief minister of the KwaZulu homeland, who most blacks see as serving the interests of the Botha regime.

One obstacle is that white repression and black division make it difficult to assess which of several factions must be included to ensure that any compromise meets with widespread acceptance.

The most intractable split is between blacks such as Chief Buthelezi, who administer the homelands and townships on behalf of the government, and the resistance groups who view them as puppets. Urbanized blacks, who represent half the non-white population and virtually all the activists, despise the homeland leaders and township administrators.

Drawing Battle Plans for the Next Famine

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — As so often happens in war, the battle against the latest African famine is getting the full complement of needed resources just as the adversary is being overcome with the seemingly inadequate means already on hand.

Maurice Strong, the energetic executive director of the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, made this point recently after returning from 10 days in Sudan. The best rains in nine years had arrived, the peasants, near exhaustion, had planted seed in the country's inhospitable soils, and green was appearing all over. Morale, the key element in any battle, had been lifted.

Although Mr. Strong is cautious about it, he believes the worst is over. The prediction his office made less than two months ago of 100,000 deaths in Sudan then called an "optimistic" estimate — will need to be realized. As in so many earlier famines, outsiders did not count on the peasants' vitality and originality. With the grain crop decimated, they fell back on age-old habits, living off roots and berries.

This is not to deride the international relief operation. Despite its slow start, mainly because Western governments refused to act on the early warnings, it has moved fairly rapidly and on the whole successfully. Even the Ethiopian rebel provinces of Eritrea and Tigre, once thought beyond the reach of the relief agencies because of the intransigence of the central government, ended up receiving substantial food aid.

Mistakes, such as the early U.S. decision to rely on rail transportation in Sudan, have been remedied: More

And donated grain must not be allowed to destroy local markets, as could happen with the harvest due in coming months. Western governments should allocate funds to build storage silos in vulnerable African countries so today's surplus grain will be available when famine returns.

The organizers of the "Live Aid" operation made their share of mistakes. When what was needed in Africa was ready cash, which they had, to plug holes in existing programs — to provide communications equipment, seed and trucks — they undertook the laborious task of starting their own projects.

The Africans, as Mr. Strong observed, need "not a storm of help, but lots of showers."

Now that consciousness has been raised, the question is how to turn it into the kind of steady, long-term help needed. Droughts recur. In too many parts of the continent too many people are stretching natural resources too far. But there is room for maneuver if governments can produce an environment in which development can take place. Some governments have made it difficult for peasants to realize their potential, lumbering them with clumsy bureaucracies and inadequate pricing policies. Western aid agencies must foster institutional change that encourages farmers and removes disincentives.

More money must go into research. While no "green revolution" is in sight for Africa, the scientific battle must go on. Research centers such as the International Institute for Tropi-

cal Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria, are beginning to make some important breakthroughs, particularly in cassava and cowpeas.

In the end, it will be a long slog toward gradual solutions. As Mr. Strong said: "We need to be patient, approaching Africa with a sense of modesty, because we've been wrong so often in the past. Some countries will continue to fall into the abyss and some money will go into the quicksand. But there will be centers of hope and these we have to recognize and reinforce. We must support African strength when it appears."

Above all we must renew our faith in the African farmer. His resilience and ingenuity, his understanding of the environment must never be underestimated. What he needs is steady encouragement by way of credit, help with pest control and steps to assure markets. Without that no improvement is possible.

International Herald Tribune.

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An Island Of Change In China?

By Anthony Lewis

XIAMEN, China — Yves Binet is a boat-builder who could have stepped out of a French film: 28 years old, with a luxuriant mustache and a large straw hat. He used to build boats in Taiwan. Now he makes luxury yachts in the People's Republic of China, 48-foot fiberglass sloops and keelboats that sell in the United States for \$135,000.

Mr. Binet is one of four foreigners at the Celestial Yacht Co., a Chinese-American joint venture. It provides a small example of how work incentives and other new economic ideas are supposed to be introduced in China's four special economic zones.

"The bonus system has revolutionized the yard," Mr. Binet said. "We give bonuses for quality of work, quantity and efficient use of materials — all agreed with the Chinese managers. It was hard at first for people to understand that if they worked harder and better, they'd get more. Now everyone wants it."

Xiamen (pronounced SHAH-men) is a small city on China's southeast coast across from Taiwan. It is actually an island, linked to the mainland by a causeway. The old town is wonderfully picturesque, with arched streets and wooded hills. One can see it used to be a backwater, but now construction is everywhere.

The deputy mayor, Jiang Ping, explains that Xiamen decided to improve its infrastructure first. It built an airport, a new railroad station, a deep-water port. It has a computerized telephone system that allows direct dialing to other countries: not exactly the usual thing in China.

The city has also started its own airline, because it was not satisfied with the national airline's service to Hong Kong and elsewhere. It has bought two Boeing 737s; pilots and cabin crew are now training in the United States, and flights are due to start in November.

Foreign investors in the special economic zone get many advantages. Mr. Jiang said they can bring in raw materials and equipment without duty, and can import items for personal use, such as appliances, without duty or restrictions. The corporate tax is 15 percent, half the usual rate; tax holidays may be negotiated.

The most surprising thing Mr. Jiang said was that Xiamen has broken away from the work assignment system. For three decades everyone in China has been assigned to a work unit — a fire company, say, or a newspaper — and has had to stay there unless transferred. The worker had no choice, nor did the employer.

"Instead of assigning everyone," Mr. Jiang said, "we advertise some jobs. If people want them, they sign a contract that says they'll be fired if they don't do good work."

Were the things described by Mr. Jiang really happening? In China, where so much goes on unchanged despite plans and promises, skepticism is necessary. I asked at one of the new enterprises in Xiamen: Xicoco, an electronics joint venture with a Hong Kong company.

Xicoco occupies five brand-new buildings, 700,000 square feet (65,000 square meters) altogether, in what Americans would call an industrial park. It started production early this year and is now up to a daily level of 1,000 television sets and 3,000 radio-cassette players of all sizes. It will pay no taxes for five years.

Young women wearing white gloves work on the assembly line. And yes, they were not assigned but recruited, as they graduated from high school or in some cases junior high; they applied for jobs and took a written exam. The 7,000 workers punch in and out on a time clock, and they get a bonus if they are on time every day for a month. The time clock is something new in China.

At the Celestial Yacht Co., Mr. Binet said organizing the work force had been a delicate business — and some foreign technicians who lacked the needed patience had gone home. But now workers were willing to accept new ideas, he said. The yard was turning out three yachts a month and starting to make money.

"I can tell you it's easier to build boats here than in Taiwan," he said. "Over there they have duty and regulations — once they wouldn't let us install a radio. Here they let you bring anything in. It's much easier to deal with the authorities."

In other special economic zones there have been reports of corruption and waste. Perhaps Xiamen will avoid the worst. It has a long history of international trade; the tea for the Boston Tea Party came from this harbor. It has a noted university, and a musical tradition. The skeptics have reason for wondering whether China can really change, but in this beautiful place there is a feeling of hope.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reasons to Retract

Regarding the opinion column "Inadequate Libel Laws Put U.S. Justice in Jeopardy" (Aug. 31):

While Judge Irving R. Kaufman argues effectively for alternatives to libel suits such as statutory rights of reply and retraction, I believe it is wrong to say that such alternatives are not mandated by the Constitution. The argument for finding a First Amendment right of reply or retraction follows from the acknowledged right of the First Amendment to achieve the greatest diversity of views. It was thought by the authors of the Constitution that this would strengthen the nation by creating an informed and enlightened population.

The recent concentration of power in the communications industry has, however, defeated this objective. Increasingly the voices heard in the me-

dia represent the views of a narrow and homogenous segment of American society. Given this change, the First Amendment mandates the individual right of reply or retraction. It is only through such a right that the underlying purposes of the First Amendment may be achieved.

MICHAEL DAVID RIPS, Paris.

Smoking and Flying

In the report "U.S. Passengers Choosing Seats in Rear of Airliners" (Aug. 16), which appeared before the disaster in Manchester, England, a man says that although he is a nonsmoker he felt compelled to sit in the rear of the plane, the section usually reserved for smokers. Let me point out that despite the recent major crashes, the likelihood of dying in a commercial airplane accident is substantially inferior to the risk of con-

tracting and eventually dying from lung cancer due to inhaling the smoke of one's neighbors' cigarettes.

OTTO H. NOWOTNY, Basel, Switzerland.

Diplomats Out to Pasture

Regarding the report "U.S. Says KGB Uses Chemicals on Diplomats" (Aug. 22) by Don Oberdorfer:

May I be so bold as to suggest to the KGB a new monitoring device that would not be a hazard? The Soviet secret police should consider attaching Swiss cowbells to all foreign diplomats in Moscow. The city would certainly be more pleasant sounding and tourism would likely pick up. KGB police could be freed from their tracking assignments to work on the next five-year plan.

LENITA ROBBINS, Founex, Switzerland.

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September 6, 1985

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Ballet Partnerships: Why the Famous Pairings Are Not Being Replaced

by Diane Solway

CHOREOGRAPHY, Maurice Béjart once mused, "like love, is done in pairs." The bravura of a solo, the uniformity of a corps de ballet, each has its place, but it is in the pas de deux, or dance for two, that the heart of the ballet lies.

Through the interplay of body and body, the partners in a pas de deux evoke the range of human involvement, their art concealing art to reveal onstage the illusion of effortless expression. Since ballet partnering requires the most physically complex and emotionally harmonious collaboration, the finest pairings are marked not only by technical mastery, mutual sympathy and good timing, but by a shared alchemy that convinces the audience that the partners' energy emanates from a single source.

The annals of ballet are filled with such lustrous couplings: Karavina and Nijinsky, Pavlova and Mordkin, Markova and Dolin, Alonso and Youskevitch, Danilova and Franklin and more recently, Fonteyn and Nureyev, Fracci and Bruhn, Sibley and Dowell, Farrell and Martins—all have triumphed over the challenges of partnering and left indelible impressions of its potential. Each has danced with many others, but together they possess an overwhelming symmetry. "A true partnership," says Antonette Sibley of ballet mathematics, "is like the work of three stars."

Today, however, the ranks of the major ballet companies boast no apparent heirs to these celebrated partnerships. The tradition seems to have been usurped by practicality and by the ever evolving needs of dancers and companies. In its spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House, American Ballet Theater introduced its new production of Kenneth MacMillan's "Romeo and Juliet" to New York with seven different pairs of dancers in the title roles in various performances. And in its return to the Met for two weeks, the company is presenting four pairs in the five scheduled "Romeo and Juliet" performances. This hardly suggests that one partnership is seen as exceeding all others in star quality or box-office appeal.

Indeed, under Mikhail Baryshnikov's artistic direction, ABT has eschewed the trappings of a star system and given increasingly more focus to the young dancers—no doubt in an effort to maintain a continuity of succession. Robert La Fosse, an ABT principal dancer who has benefited from Baryshnikov's grooming, says flatly:

"The dance world has changed. Today, the stars are the choreographers. I think people are coming to see the ballets, they're not coming to see a particular dancer. It's the ballet that counts. Companies have broken with the tradition of partnerships. Our repertoire is so diverse, and dancers who are matched in one ballet may not look good together in another. You can't run around doing the same roles just because your partner isn't suited for a particular work. I wouldn't want to dance every ballet with the same person. That kind of partnership would become stale."

In any case, Baryshnikov fears the loss of individuality that comes when two dancers fuse their talents. "One always tries to put two people together who look good together and who have an affinity that is interesting or a dissimilarity that is provocative," he says. "But from a practical point of view, it is not necessarily the best idea to keep two dancers together all the time. They become dependent on each other and sometimes the public becomes dependent on a partnership rather than on the individual gifts of each dancer."

Rudolf Nureyev, whose liaison with Margot Fonteyn in the 1960s is almost legendary, believes dancers today want to be free to move around from partner to partner and repertoire to repertoire. "If you are known as a couple," he says, "by yourself you can't do anything. Dancing with Margot Fonteyn was a great moment in my life—it was a celebration when we danced together, like a birthday. But this partnership kept me from participating in different repertoires, different companies and styles of dance. In order to enlarge your career, you have to sacrifice something. I had to go my own way. I knew

there was certain repertoire I couldn't do with Margot Fonteyn."

Now artistic director of the Paris Opera Ballet, and still a sought-after guest artist, Nureyev says: "There is something impeding and cumbersome in running a company based on partnerships. If dancers want to grow, they have to split up."

Though Erik Bruhn describes his seven-year partnership with Carla Fracci in the 1960s as "a love affair without scars, one consummated on the stage," he admits its exclusivity was somewhat limiting. Though he occasionally partnered Natalia Makarova at American Ballet Theater before his retirement in 1971, Bruhn—now director of the National Ballet of Canada—acknowledges: "Carla believed that I belonged to her and not to anyone else. I could have had something special with Natalia but not simultaneously with Carla."

As a principal dancer with the New York City Ballet—where despite the success of such pairings as Patricia McBride and Edward Villella and Suzanne Farrell and Peter Martins, partnerships have never been promoted or advertised—Sean Lavery thinks the regular interchange of partners safeguards against a singular approach. "Since there are so many good dancers," he says, "we don't need one or two to call our own. I end up dancing with everybody. It's more interesting because each dancer brings out different aspects of your dancing."

For several years, the ABT ballerina Cynthia Gregory voiced her concern about her difficulty in securing a single partner (rising to six feet on pointe, her height posed a special problem). "I worried for years, 'Will I ever find the perfect partner?' she says. "But I've danced with every great male dancer of my time and to me that's more exciting than having had one partner." She singles out Fernando Bugones, of late her frequent partner at ABT and one with whom she enjoys considerable popularity in their performances of "Swan Lake" and "Giselle."

In former days, prima ballerinas such as Alicia Markova and Margot Fonteyn could demand their own partners and, late in their

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New York City Ballet's Suzanne Farrell, Peter Martins.



Carla Fracci and Erik Bruhn.

Growing Up With Indian Art

by Santha Rama Rau

WHEN the nationwide celebration that is the Festival of India arrives in New York City Saturday, it will provide a wider and more intense exposure to India's cultural history than any but the most privileged Indians could hope for in a lifetime.

The festival offerings in New York, which will continue through 1986, begin with seven programs of dance and song at Alice Tully Hall in Lincoln Center and will include an exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Indian art dating from the 14th through the 19th century—sculpture, painting, jewelry, wall hangings, and a spectacular 17th-century red-and-gold imperial tent. There will also be concerts of Indian music, with Indian soloists such as the sitarist Ravi Shankar, conducted by Zubin Mehta, at Avery Fisher Hall. The American Museum of Natural History will mount two photographic exhibits, including one on Indian wildlife; the Brooklyn Museum will display 4,000 years of terra cotta art; the Museum of Modern Art will offer 49 classic and contemporary Indian films; the Cooper-Hewitt Museum will exhibit contemporary designs created in cooperation with Indian craftsmen, and the Asia Society will display Kushan sculpture and art from the court of the 16th-century emperor Akbar.

The acquaintance of Indians with their arts—born from the terra cotta works to the sculpture to the photography—is a rather oblique matter, not until very recently, a deliberately engineered cultural experience. To begin with, most Indians do not travel to sightsee. Although tourism is rapidly becoming more popular among Indians, the major incentives for travel remain the demands of work, the visits to relatives—often for such family gatherings as weddings—and, most important, pilgrimages.

The usual introduction to the immense range and diverse manifestations of Indian arts begins in the home. I remember, as a child, hearing through a mist of sleep the hymns that my grandmother sang at sunrise in her prayer room where, before she began the routine of the day, she made offerings of fruit, flowers and incense sticks to the three images of Hindu deities set on the shelf in front of her. Later, I was encouraged to listen in on the lessons that my musically gifted cousin received three times a week from her guru, to increase my understanding of music.

Since all Indian classical art is religious in origin and devotional in execution, the center for its expression is, understandably, the temple. It was in the casual, jostling, gossipy and deeply serious atmosphere of the temple that one heard fine music, saw splendid sculpture, learned from the chanting of priests and holy men the great heritage of Indian epics. Some of India's best known musicians began their careers playing anonymously in temples and accepting in payment whatever the worshippers gave them.

WHEN I lived in my grandparents' house in a provincial north Indian town, it never occurred to me—or to my many cousins growing up in that extended family—that we should expect any outside entertainment. None of us had been to a concert, a dance recital or a museum, although we knew people who, for instance, collected Mogul miniatures or Kangra paintings and would bring them out for the pleasure of guests in the course of a social evening. We had never been to a theater or even to a movie, which our elders thought a rather raffish sort of pastime. We had no radio, and television had not yet been invented—in any case our house had no electricity or running water. Although we were, by Indian standards, more privileged than most, much of village India, about three-quarters of the nation, still lives largely the same way, without access to the cultural outlets of cities or big towns.

Apart from the games that we children played among ourselves, our chief sources of entertainment were provided by friends and our own family. On some evenings music students from neighboring families would come, with their instruments, to join my cousin in giving an informal concert. Our elders would listen critically and appreciatively, commenting on what progress the young people had made. More often, when the children were back from school or college, homework done, household chores accomplished, our grandparents would tell us stories.

Indians love telling and hearing stories. I



Detail of 18th-century watercolor.

can still recall the pleasure and excitement we felt when our grandmother summoned us to sit around her in the courtyard on the light rope-webbed beds while she opened her huge dog-eared copy of the Ramayana. Then she would read us stories about the dazzling virtue and courage of King Rama and of his campaign, assisted by the splendid and infinitely amusing Lord Hanuman, leader of an army of monkeys, to rescue his queen, Sita, from the demon king of Lanka. In a very Indian tradition she embroidered the stories with asides and adapted them to appeal to the individual tastes of her grandchildren.

Most Indians are introduced to their classics in a similar way. In a country that is



Ravi Shankar.

Hanging Out With an Undesperate Susan Seidelman



Susan Seidelman.

PARIS—The film is called "Desperately Seeking Susan," but Susan Seidelman, its director, is neither desperate nor in search. She has arrived. A New York Times article about the dilemma of young American creative artists of the 1980s cited her for approaching contemporary status-conscious life through satire, and her film, which is just opening in Europe, has earned \$30 million at U.S. box offices for a \$5-million investment (it is just about to come out in video cassettes, which will add largely to the kitty).

20th Century-Fox has put her in a suite at the Plaza Athénée (not a

MARY BLUME

huge suite but still a sign of respect to someone who last year might have been dismissed as a fringe filmmaker) and, after a late night in the classier joints of Les Halles, she is tucking into a late breakfast of raspberries and eggs benedict. "I'm feeling good," she says.

She is comfortable, collected and, at five feet nothing, certainly the shortest director around. Now 32, she attended New York University's film school and became a filmmaker, which for most of her classmates meant becoming a waitress or taxi driver. But she had won a prize for her first satiric short, "And You Act Like One, Too," which led to grants for two more shorts. Her first feature film, "Smitherens," was shown at the Cannes Festival. It had been intended for one of the more modest film events, but the festival's director liked it so much that he insisted it be put into competition. So the official U.S. entries for the 1982 festival were:

"Missing" (director: Costa-Gavras)
"Shoot the Moon" (director: Alan Parker)
"Hammett" (director: Wim Wenders)
"Smitherens" (director: Susan Seidelman)

Yes, she says, of course people said, "Susan who?" Clearly, she is doing something right but she doesn't want to think about it too much. "When I do, I get nervous. I never thought of success before. When you do, you can lose the gut feeling you had

before and try to second-guess yourself. I'm trying hard not to think about it."

She was born in Philadelphia, had no interest in film until she was in her 20s and lives in SoHo in New York. Her two feature films have dealt comically with the impact of New York's counterculture on a New Jersey housewife. "New Jersey is a metaphor for Philadelphia," she says. Although she hangs out in the East Village, she does not take sides: In "Desperately Seeking Susan," her anarchic punkish heroine is just as materialistic in her way as her middle-class counterpart. Seidelman works in a comic-ironic vein, with a narrative line so strong that she sometimes ties her amiable offbeat humor into knots.

She doesn't write her own scripts (the character Susan was so named by the screenwriter long before she came on the scene) and she urgently resists attempts to categorize her work as belonging to the youth market.

"Most comedy is geared to 12-year-olds, so you have a lot of throwing-up jokes," she says. "Smitherens" and "Susan" are not youth films. I think my style is young and the look is young, but 'Smitherens' is a tough film. 'Susan' is a happier film, but they both have irony and humor."

What has catapulted "Susan" into the big bucks marketplace is the presence of Madonna in her screen debut. "Madonna is not the star, she's the co-star," Seidelman valiantly argues, but Rosanna Arquette as the New Jersey housewife disappears into the gleaming when faced by the self-styled "boy toy" who makes Bette Midler seem like the Queen Mother and whose clothes have been described as "a wrestling match between knickerwear and lingerie, with major damage sustained on both sides."

Seidelman had seen Madonna around while both were hanging out in the East Village. "When I first cast her she was known in New York music circles. She was moving up in the charts but at that point it didn't mean anything because out of the top 50 on the charts, 49 don't succeed."

"On Madonna's first day, we were shooting in the street. She

wasn't mobbed, she could still walk down the street and hang out. One month into filming, her album "Like a Virgin" came out. By the time of the opening in Los Angeles, she had an entourage of three huge bodyguards. It became quite apparent that this person couldn't go out without causing a major riot. She is unbelievably famous."

Seidelman maintains that Madonna's presence did not alter the balance of the film. "It did alter the press reaction to the film," she says. "Madonna is the Michael Jackson of this year." The operative words are, of course, this year, although Seidelman thinks Madonna may stay the course longer.

"She's funny. She does have an ironical sensitivity, a wonderful! Mae West scandalous sense of humor."

Before attending film school, Seidelman studied fashion design in Philadelphia. "I learned that I absolutely hated tailoring and sewing. I started cutting clothes and going to films. I'd never even seen a foreign film, I had seen Natalie Wood and Doris Day."

SHE is essentially urban and always carries a pencil and pad while hanging out. The idea of an ancient Italian immigrant who never learned English living next to a punkhead with a purple Mohawk haircut still tickles her although she worries about her part of New York becoming, as she puts it, "too chicified." She detests Los Angeles.

"I don't like Los Angeles because I like street life and it has none. It has a kind of homogenized effect on people." She doesn't think she will set her third feature in the East Village—"I'm not sure what I have to say about it that's new and exciting"—and is thinking of southern Florida, where she sees as a mixture of retired Jewish people and Cubans, of Hockneyish Los Angeles gloss and decrepit American kitsch.

Since she does not write or work regularly with one writer, she is waiting now to see what will come up next. A lot of scripts get shoved under her door. She just got one for a pirate movie set in Shanghai in 1932. She was astonished, not interested, but very pleased. "I was so glad I wasn't getting typecast," she said.

FOI FUN AND PROFIT

Credit Card Fraud Heads Toward Epidemic Levels

by Roger Cdis

YOU'VE been entertaining a customer at a night spot in New York. You ask for the bill and hand the waiter your charge card. He returns with the voucher which you need to claim business expenses, and leave. Later you realize that you didn't sign the cardholder's copy of the charge slip. You usually tear it off yourself. Strange maybe the waiter forgot to return it without your card.

Indeed he "forgot." What's more, he ran off two sets of carbon ink at the cashier's desk. One you signed, the other he signed, after having practiced your signature and stuck you with an even more monstrous sum than the one you think you paid. Back home in Zurich, you're going to have a hard time explaining to the card company's computer that you were ripped off in Manhattan; a tale which should put your credibility—and your account—under age.

It could have been wise. Thieves often rifle through trash can behind shops and restaurants for the carbon papers between the card receipts. From there, they take personal details, number and expiration date, to make counterfeit cards they do this professionally, right down to the exact type of plastic, magnetic strip, and other security devices. Unleashed, these cards are actually lost or stolen, few people think about them being so profitable.

Worried? Join the club. It's called Paranoia. Anonymous ad has a worldwide membership of travelers with a subliminal anxiety about fraud say they pay with plastic.

In fact, credit card fraud is threatening to become an epidemic in the United States. According to Spencer Nilson, the Los Angeles-based publisher of a credit card industry newsletter, \$76.4 million was charged to fraud in 1984 in the United States (which accounts for 80 percent of the estimated 625 million credit and charge cards issued worldwide). On an average day in the United States, more than 10,000 cards are lost or stolen involving 5,000 people. One in five of them is used fraudulently. In Britain, more than \$40 million (about \$55 million) a year is lost to fraud. Card counterfeiting at Visa banks worldwide has grown from \$740,000 in 1981 to \$348 million.

Card companies are reluctant to give details about the extent of fraud and the means they use to combat it, but the fact that the head of security at Amex in the Britain is a former Scotland Yard and a former super-intendant is evidence of growing concern.

Anti-fraud measures range from the sophisticated (laser technology and "smart" cards, with a powerful microchip) to the routine, such as insulating authorization phones in major cities, varying credit limits at random and checking on signatures and behavior (the unfortunate or last-minute client). An effective tactic is offering rewards. Last year Amex paid out more than \$500,000 in reward money, which led to 3,000 arrests.

Scams range from the ridiculous (an Irishman was plucking a hen with cards in the name of Wag H. Fung and an 18-year-old with a listless colonel's card was caught when his false mustache fell off) to the relatively sophisticated (launching a phony mail order business and billing for goods never shipped). An especially dirty trick is to steal a cash card and call the victim—who has reported to be lost—posing as a bank employee who needs the personal identification number to "make a check." The thief may have several days to get money from cash disburse before the bank's computer registers the card.

Moderately good news is that the banks and the card companies invariably bear the cost of fraud from the time the card has been

reported lost or stolen. But what if you don't realize you've lost your card? This seems to be a gray area. "I think we have to take each case as it happens," Amex says. "If you report it early, we'd look favorably on that."

Try to be sure it's not you who picks up the tab by following these elementary precautions:

• Only take the cards you really need on a trip. Always keep them separate from cash, checkbook and forms of identity, especially

But elementary care can control vulnerability

passport and driving license. A thief can rent a car at your expense if he has both charge card and license.

• Memorize your personal identification number for withdrawing cash at the automatic dispenser. Guard it as you would your Swiss bank account number. At least, don't write it in an obvious place, and never on the back of your bank card.

• Never put your card number on a postcard or the outside of an envelope; never give it over the phone unless you are making the transaction with an organization that you know and has been properly identified.

• Be wary about giving your card number and its expiration date when ordering goods by mail order.

• Hotels and car rental companies often ask to take an imprint of your card when you arrive in order to establish your credit. This is sometimes unavoidable. But try just showing your card. And never, in any circumstances, sign a blank imprint.

• Give the impression in a store or restaurant that you're watching your card as you hand it over. Always draw a line through any blank spaces above the total when you sign and make sure the box at the bottom is totaled up. Do not leave the cardholder's copy of the charge slip on the table. Destroy the carbon paper between receipts. Make sure the card returned to you is your own and not someone else's or a dummy.

• Don't rejoice if you don't receive your monthly statement on time. Call to ask the reason for the delay. It may be that someone else has made a fraudulent change of address in order to prevent you from seeing your statement. Check carefully for anomalies and notify the card company promptly. Give plenty of notice if you change an address.

• Keep a list of your card numbers along with phone numbers to call if you need to report a loss. Remember, you can be held responsible for fraudulent use of a card until this has been done. But making a dozen or more calls can be a major hassle, if not impossible, if you are halfway around the world on a business trip. It makes sense to subscribe to one of the credit-card registration services springing up in many countries. For annual dues of around \$15 they will record details of all your cards (as well as values and documents) on their computers. If you lose them, you simply make a single collect call from anywhere in the world (sometimes a local number) and they will undertake to notify the card companies. They also provide a change of address and emergency cash service (usually up to \$300 a claim) as well as helping to expedite the replacement of cards.

Two recommended card registration services are the CPP Card Protection Plan, tel: London 938-1017, and the Credit Card Sentinel (Los Angeles based); tel: London 686-8666.

Ruins of an Ancient American Civilization

by Jim Robbins

THEIR ruins are scattered throughout the brushy, sandstone canyons of the Southwest, built on boulders and cliffs and tucked into crevices, the remains of one of the most advanced civilizations of prehistoric America.

The mysterious people who built these villages are the Anasazi, a Navaho word that means the ancient ones, and their civilization flourished for several hundred years up to the 13th century in the Four Corners region—southern Utah, southwestern Colorado, northwestern New Mexico and northeastern Arizona.

There are tens of thousands of Anasazi sites in the Southwest. The structures are made of sandstone, mortared together with mud, which in some cases contains the fingerprints of the Indian builder.

Many of the ruins have fallen victim to vandals, the weather and other elements and have tumbled from their original height to indistinguishable mounds of rubble. But where the Anasazi built on bedrock or in a protected crevice, their structures have remained intact. This is especially true of Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado, Canyon de Chelly National Monument in Arizona and Chaco Culture National Historical Park in New Mexico.

One of the most intriguing of the Anasazi sites is at Hovenweep National Monument in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah, perhaps the most inaccessible component of the national park system in the Lower 48. Hovenweep, known primarily for the many towers constructed there, is actually six groups of ruins totaling 784 acres (316 hectares) scattered over 700 square miles (about 1,800-square kilometers).

The ruins, built from A.D. 900 to 1100, are not so dramatic or large as many of the cliff dwellings at Mesa Verde or so well preserved or complex as the dwellings in Chaco. What is unusual is the remoteness, the openness, the stillness and the absence of 20th-century appearances to detract from the experience. Hovenweep has retained a primitive atmosphere similar to what must have existed when the region was occupied by the ancient ones.

The reason is simple: The last 16 miles of road to the monument is dirt—muddy in winter and spring, dusty and rugged in summer. There are few services along the way, and none at all at the monument. There is no grocery store, no laundry facilities, no traffic, no snack bar, no gas station, no ropes to keep observers away from the ruins and only a crude visitor center. The monument has a staff of two, including the superintendent.

"The dirt road acts as a filter," says Bob Hart, the park ranger. "I don't have to wear a gun here. People who come here, come here to see the ruins."

Hovenweep is a Ute word that means deserted valley, an apt description. The land is as flat and open as a billiard table and in spring when rains bring the sagebrush to life as green, too—for as far as the eye can see. Here, as in most other places, the Anasazi built their villages near a small spring in a canyonhead, the precious oasis of the Southwest. Cottonwood and hackberry trees, a rarity in the desert, grow on the canyon floor, providing shade. The multistoried homes and kivas—round ceremonial rooms set in the ground—are scattered the length of the canyon and blend with the surroundings. Several are built on the northern lip of the canyon. There are petroglyphs at various spots and a cluster of small handprints on a rock wall at the Hackberry Canyon Group.

A walk through the stillness of the shallow canyon is a walk through time. Even in early spring the sun is strong and is reflected back harshly from the yellow rocks of the canyon. The creamy aromatic flowers of the cliff roads are just beginning to bloom. A slight, steady breeze blows. Small lizards flit like nervous shadows across the rocks. Pinon jays call from the pine trees.



Anasazi tower in Hovenweep National Monument.

In Mesa Verde and Canyon de Chelly visitors must be accompanied by a ranger and travel with a group of other visitors—a necessity where attendance and vandalism are high—but visitors at Hovenweep are left to their own devices. The annual visitation is 14,000 while Mesa Verde receives about 600,000 visitors a year.

Hovenweep has several self-guided walking tours, which wind through the structures and in and out of the canyon. The dirt paths—packed by the feet of the natives who trod there hundreds of years ago—winds along the ruins on the canyon lip and then dips down, through other ruins, boulders and waist-high grasses. On some of the rock walls along the trail the petroglyphs, including a

spiral, several birds and what appears to be a serpent, are visible.

Walking through the canyon in the heat, the clumps of cottonwood trees near the spring become welcome, and one gets a feeling of how important these pockets of forgiveness amid a harsh, expansive desert were to the Anasazi.

As a visitor reaches high points in the trail, the canyon opens up in its entirety. Yet the houses and other structures are so much a part of their environment that they are barely discernible.

The square towers in the houses should be entered, crawled through carefully, to be experienced. "The large number of towers are unusual," Hart says. "The evidence sug-

gests they were multiple-use dwellings—for living, storage, astronomy and perhaps for signaling.

The Anasazi were a curious people who are only beginning to be understood. While the Plains Indians were living primitive lives as hunters and gatherers, the Anasazi were building sophisticated homes and tilling the soil. They also built small check dams to catch the fine soil washed away during rainstorms—to be used in farming. And they had apparently incorporated an astronomical calendar into the structure of their homes. During the spring and summer solstice the sunlight shone directly through holes in the wall, indicating appropriate times for ceremonies as well as for planting and harvesting.

But their advanced society, combined with a 25-year drought, may have forced them to abandon the region—sometime in the late 1200s or early 1300s. Archaeological evidence shows that during the beginning of the occupation they ate cottonwood rabbits and other forest animals. Toward the end of their stay, in the mid-1200s, they were eating jack rabbits and other plains wildlife, which indicates that the environment had been altered from a forest to a desert ecology. Sometime after the 1300s the Anasazi abandoned most of the Four Corners region and remained only in northeastern Arizona and central New Mexico.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS conjecture that the Anasazi stripped away the forest to plant their crops. When it rained the soil was washed away and when the problems were compounded by the drought, they were unable to continue farming and moved on. The Hopi and Taos Indians are believed to be their present-day descendants.

Because of continuing investigation into ruin sites, new facts about the Anasazi constantly emerge. There is evidence to suggest, for example, that they may have practiced cannibalism. Skulls with the brain removed and human bones, apparently with the marrow chewed out, have been discovered.

In spite of the research, however, Anasazi ruins and the information they contain are disappearing at an alarming rate. Vandalism, for profit or other reasons, is epidemic, and experts estimate that 80 percent of the sites show evidence of vandalism. In addition, on the Dolores River in southwestern Colorado, a new dam is slowly flooding some of the richest sites, and researchers are racing against the rising river to claim the artifacts.

Visitors and energy development may deal Anasazi sites, especially in the Hovenweep area, the most serious blow. Large reservoirs of carbon dioxide, used in oil and gas exploration, and coal have been discovered near Hovenweep. Officials are concerned that blasting and heavy truck traffic may destabilize the perishable ruins. And now there is a proposal to pave the last few miles of dirt road to the monument, which Hart and others say would increase visitation and inevitably alter the nature of Hovenweep.

Jim Robbins, of Helena, Montana, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Arts of India

Continued from page 9

Persian tradition poetry. Of course he won the competition.

"He had India the music of the birds," my grandfather used to tell me. "He had listened to avenge his trees, and had heard the fall of the de. His poetry was far more beautiful than anything the Mogul court could write." The Emperor rewarded him with gold and the royal mantle, telling him he was the best of poets.

My grandfather took us to one of our very few outside entertainments, a mushaira. This is an occasion when poets assemble and, having been given a subject, recite the poems they have composed to the judges and audience. No one applauds at these events; a murmur or pouted "Va va!" expresses appreciation of a subtle turn of phrase or striking image.

Inviting, considering the number of languages and the cultural diversity of the country, Indians' experience of their arts is likely to be limited by geography and local custom. North India, for example, was deeply influenced by centuries of Moslem rule, and this is evident in the architecture, the painting and even the secular aspects of the Kathak school of dancing. Not until I was grown up and traveled fairly extensively in India did I discover the arts with which my south Indian grandparents were familiar.

Apart from the classical, religious art, India has a strong and vibrant history of folk and tribal expression of secular art. Pottery, weaving, painting, storytelling, are fixtures in the day life of a village. India is also the most prolific nation for handicrafts that I know, in the long slack season between the

growing of crops, villagers have developed all kinds of skills, using the local materials. In Mysore, for example, sandalwood is carved into screens, boxes and ornaments; its oil is extracted to make soap. Kashmir shawls and carpets are famous; so are the papier-mâché bowls, lamps, trays, boxes lacquered with local designs. The clays and dyes of Rajasthan are used to produce the characteristic blue-and-white ceramics. Cottons and silks from various parts of India are easily identified by regional weaves, colors or designs. There is scarcely a village that has no local art or craft.

The other regular occasions for Indians to see and demonstrate their arts are provided by the festivals that dapple the Indian calendar. Of course, Indians can make a festive affair out of any event even slightly out of the ordinary. An innate sense of pageantry and a delight in display and decoration can turn the most prosaic of local elections into an excuse for villagers to decorate their carts with flowers and tinsel, garland their oxen and dress in their finest clothes to go to the polls in magnificent procession.

PERHAPS the most spectacular festival that I have seen in India was the celebration of Dussera in Mysore. Sometime in late September or early October the city of Mysore used to celebrate the 10 days of fighting recorded in the Ramayana and its happy conclusion in the victory of King Rama over the forces of evil. The heart of the festival was the royal palace, where for 10 days the maharajah held durbars for the nobles of his realm. Seated on a jewel-en-

crusted throne, he received the obeisance of his nobles in an astonishing audience room, open on one side to a courtyard. There he could see the feats of horsemanship, or archers, jugglers and acrobats that were all part of the festivities.

Villagers used to walk a hundred miles to be in Mysore for the Dussera celebration and the exhibition that brought to the capital all the best dancers, musicians, sculptors, painters, puppeteers and storytellers of the district.

Even though the Princes, in an independent and democratic India, can no longer afford such lavish celebrations, the idea that a display of local artistic skills is appropriate—indeed necessary—for any festival, continues. In Bombay, singing and dancing accompany the processions carrying images of the fat and protective little elephant-headed god, Ganesha, down to the beach. There they immerse him in the ocean, imploring his intercession in the proper functioning of the monsoon. In Banaras, the whole Ramayana must be beautifully recited and its story acted out annually.

Whether in the city or the village, India's arts are so entwined in the fabric of daily living that one can scarcely separate the strands. The complex texture of art and religion, of craft and utilitarianism, of personal contact and performance, provides for most Indians, in the midst of a poor living, a rich life.

Samtha Rama Rau is an Indian writer whose books include "Home to India" and "East of Home." This article was written for The New York Times.



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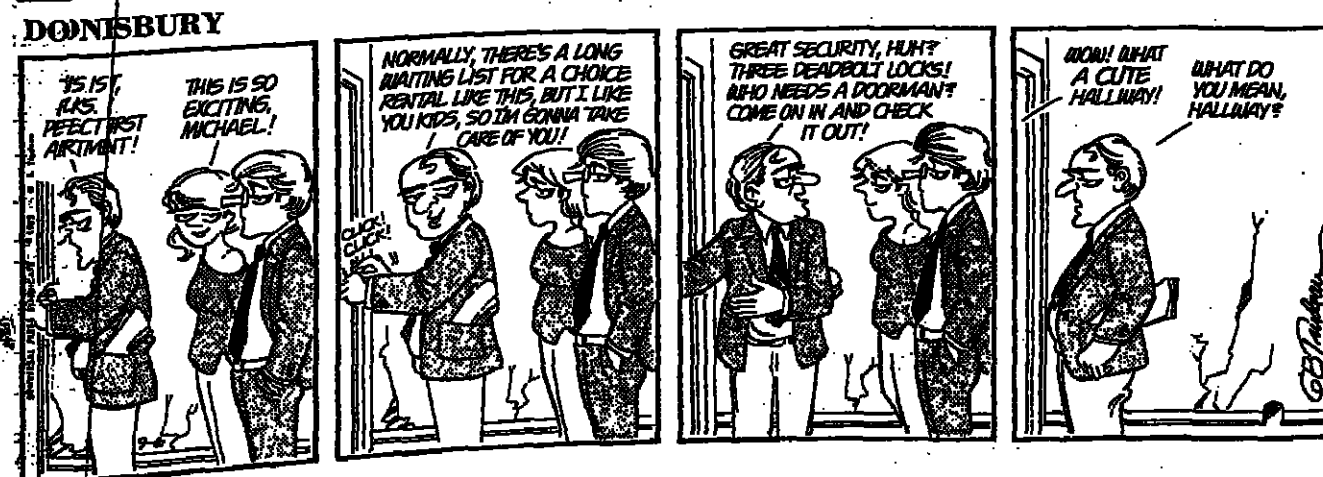
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Hutton to Punish 15 for Overdrafts

WASHINGTON — An internal investigation of executive bank overdrafting by executives of E.F. Hutton & Co. published Thursday, exonerated the company's chairman and its former president but recommended 15 other executives be punished.

The investigation headed by Griffin B. Bell, a former U.S. attorney general, directed the harsh recommendations against six branch managers in whose regions overdrafting of bank accounts was "so excessive and egregious as to warrant sanctions."

These measures included personal fines ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000, but Mr. Bell, at a news conference, said the six would not have to pay if they resigned.

"He said, 'We tried to link the high officials at Hutton with the wrongdoing that the Justice Department found. We were never able to do that.'"

In May, Hutton pleaded guilty to 2,000 counts of mail and wire fraud involving overdrafts between July 1980 and February 1982 at many of the 400 banks where it had accounts. The federal government did not, however, prosecute any Hutton officials.

The practice allowed the company to have the interest-free use of hundreds of millions of dollars on certain days by drawing down bank accounts in excess of expected deposits.

The Bell report cleared George L. Bell, who was president of Hutton at the time, and Robert M. Fomon, the current chairman and chief executive officer, who hired Mr. Bell to lead the investigation.

But Mr. Bell directed punishment of five corporate officials, including Thomas R. Rasmussen, vice president and general counsel, who plans to retire by the end of the year.

Thomas J. Lynch, the firm's chief financial officer during the period in question, was stripped of all corporate duties.

The report said that Thomas P. Morley, the firm's cash manager, should be removed from any responsibility involving money management and the company said he is leaving Hutton.

The report blamed three regional operations managers and one acting regional sales manager as being "directly responsible or accountable for the overdrafting excesses."

Mr. Bell's 183-page report was the result of a three-month investigation during which his team of lawyers interviewed more than 300 Hutton employees and others. The report did find fault with top management because it "failed to implement an adequate system of internal accounting controls to safeguard against the possible misuse of overdrafts."

Hutton's board of directors voted Wednesday to endorse his recommendations.

Mr. Bell specifically recommended stepping up audit procedures and bringing in outside people to sit on the board of directors.



Warren M. Anderson

Carbide Rules Out Takeover Through Stock 'Greenmail'

NEW YORK — Union Carbide Corp., the subject of hostile takeover rumors, has ruled out any form of "greenmail," including attempts by a large stockholder to exchange shares for one or more of Carbide's best businesses.

"We don't want to get into negotiations with one individual — the holder of a large block of shares — that would be detrimental to other shareholders," Warren M. Anderson, Union Carbide's chairman, said Wednesday.

Union Carbide, as part of a corporate restructuring announced last week, plans to invest \$200 million for improved safety at its plants and to sharply reduce the number of employees at its headquarters in Danbury, Connecticut.

Although Carbide called a meeting Wednesday to discuss its restructuring, many of the questions centered on the takeover speculation, which has been mounting on Wall Street since GAF Corp. disclosed last week that it had acquired 9.9 percent of Carbide's shares.

Mr. Anderson said Carbide was not seeking a more friendly bidder for its shares, or a "white knight" in case GAF attempted a takeover.

He said there had not been any discussions with GAF concerning a merger or the sale of assets.

Japanese Chip Makers Join Victims of Slump

By Donald Woutar
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The worldwide slump in the semiconductor industry is beginning to take its toll on Japanese manufacturers, who have been forced to cut back on capital spending for the first time since they entered the chip business in the early 1970s.

Despite their recent market success against U.S. companies, the Japanese semiconductor makers will slash spending on chip-related property, plants and equipment by 13 percent this year, down to \$2.7 billion, according to Dataquest, a market research firm in San Jose, California.

In 1984, chip-related spending by those companies totaled \$3.5 billion as they came to dominate markets for key categories of high-volume semiconductors.

One of the major Japanese companies, Hitachi Ltd., said that its earlier forecast of a 20-percent decrease in semiconductor spending might have been too optimistic and that its reduction might be closer to 30 percent. The company said the spending cutbacks will not affect its recent pledge to increase U.S. investments and jobs, a step intended to ease protectionist pressure.

The cutbacks mean that most of the Japanese companies will not be expanding their manufacturing capacity as much as they intended this year. Japan's chip-related spending on plants despite the poor market has been a major complaint of U.S. semiconductor companies, who blame the resulting overcapacity for plummeting prices.

However, analysts said the cutbacks were apparently in response to the bleak semiconductor market rather than to recent U.S. political pressure. And Dataquest said the Japanese companies collectively still will outspend the independent U.S. semiconductor companies this year by more than \$300 million.

"I don't think this represents any moderation in their overall strategy at all," said Thomas D. Hinkelman, president of the Semiconductor Industry Association, a U.S. industry group that has registered complaints about trade practices of Japanese competitors.

The retrenchment comes amid a persistent global weakness in demand and prices for semiconductors, largely because of reduced growth in sales of computers, a major chip user.

Dataquest also said it was further reducing its forecast for U.S. consumption of semiconductors this year to \$9.14 billion, a 31 percent falloff from 1984. Earlier, Dataquest had forecast a 20 percent decline, assuming a second-half improvement that has not materialized.

The cutbacks in spending by the Japanese range from a 47 percent plunge at Fujitsu, down to \$280 million, to about 15 percent at Matsushita, down to \$401 million. Two companies, Sanyo and Sharp, plan increases of 25 percent and 35 percent, respectively, according to Dataquest.

Hitachi's semiconductor division was cited by analyst George Haloulakos of Cable, Howe & Ragen, as the main reason he believed that Hitachi earnings this year will fall by 25 percent.

A Hitachi internal directive to undercut competitors' prices has touched off a Department of Justice investigation and fueled protectionist sentiment in Congress.

Hitachi officials said their reduction in capital spending would be confined to cheap, high-volume chips where supply is greatest and prices weakest.

The company also said its Irving, Texas, semiconductor assembly plant would phase out production of 64K chips (capable of holding 64,000 bits of information) later this year and replace it with more powerful and expensive 256K chips at the plant.

Hongkong Land Profit Up 10%

HONG KONG — Hongkong Land Co. said Thursday that net income in the first six months of 1985 rose 10.3 percent from a year earlier, to 193 million Hong Kong dollars (\$24.7 million) from 175 million, on the strength of improved occupancy rates for its commercial properties.

The company said its office space, including the newly completed Exchange Square in central Hong Kong, is 87 percent occupied, compared with 75 percent at the end of last year.

It said food and hotel operations helped profits, but added that Australian operations were hurt by the weaker Australian dollar.

It said that interest on its debt, estimated by analysts at between 11 billion and 12 billion dollars, fell 100 million dollars from the year-earlier period, but gave no other figures.

Continental Unveils Its Plan For Repayment of Creditors

HOUSTON — Continental Airlines, which two years ago shut down for three days after bankruptcy protection, unveiled on Thursday a plan to fully repay nearly \$900 million owed to its creditors.

Under the plan submitted to federal court, the airline will repay almost all of its debts over five to 10 years once the plan is approved by the court.

Creditors accounting for 92 percent of the \$897.1-million debt have agreed to the repayment plan, Frank Lorenzo, the airline's chairman, said. The remaining 8 percent continues to be negotiated, he said.

Phil Bakes, Continental's president, said the plan includes more than \$80 million in employee claims.

He said the airline would immediately pay \$20 million of the employee claims upon court confirmation. Another \$60 million would be paid over five years.

The airline, once the nation's seventh-largest, filed for reorganization on Sept. 24, 1983, after shutting its operations for three days. It returned to the skies as a low-cost, full-service carrier. It also slashed salaries by as much as 50 percent and trimmed its work force by two-thirds.

Since then, it has rebuilt its route structure and now has 40 percent more traffic than it had prior to the bankruptcy filing, Mr. Bakes said. The work force, which dropped from 12,000 to 4,200 two years ago, is now at 12,800, he said.

Continental posted losses of \$77.2 million in the third quarter of 1983 and \$57.1 million in the fourth quarter of 1984, but in the third quarter of 1985, profit was \$30.3 million, the highest quarterly profit in the airline's 51-year history. Earnings for the entire year were \$50.3 million.

This year, Continental earned another record, \$35.4 million in the second quarter.

COMPANY NOTES

BASF AG said it would integrate two U.S. subsidiaries, Glaxur America Inc. and Limbacher Paint & Colorworks Inc., into the car paint section of Inmont Corp., which it bought in May.

Cadbury-Schweppes PLC reported a first-half pretax profit of \$33.8 million (\$46.4 million), down from about 25 percent of its work force. It said the decision came after G.D. Searle & Co. said it would not renew Genex's contract to produce phenylalanine, a key ingredient in the sweetener aspartame.

Hanson Trust PLC of Britain said the U.S. Federal Trade Commission had granted it an exemption to an antitrust waiting period regarding its tender offer for SCM Corp.

Lucas Industries PLC said its pretax profits in fiscal 1985-86 and 1986-87 should rise by about £20 million (\$27.5 million) each year because of a recent decision to temporarily halt contributions to its pension funds, which have increased in value beyond their obligations.

Luossavaara-Kiirunavaara AB, the state-owned Swedish ore company, has reportedly signed a contract to sell 4.5 million tons of iron ore to a consortium of five Japanese steel mills over the next four and a half years.

Malaysia Shipyard & Engineering said it had signed a two-year contract to repair ships for Iran's National Shipping Corp.

Monsanto Co. said it expected its 1985 earnings to increase by about \$55 million, or 71 cents a share, from the sale of its Seal Sands chemical manufacturing facility in Britain to BASF AG.

Pacific Telesis Group Inc. of San Francisco said it would explore business development opportunities in the telecommunications area in India with Intelligent Communications Networks Inc.

United Airlines said it expected to spend up to \$350 million to help plan, design and build a new airport in Denver.

Woomold International Ltd., the Australian fire-protection and security group, said its net profit for the first six months rose 19 percent, to 25.13 million Australian dollars (\$17.1 million), from 21.07 million dollars in the same period a year earlier.

Taiwan Rescues Trust Company

TAIPEI — The government-owned World Commercial Bank has taken over the financially troubled Overseas Trust Corp., a Finance Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

He said the central bank would give an emergency \$40-million loan to the bank. Overseas Trust, with assets of more than \$250 million, had suffered cash-flow problems over the past few months because of \$125 million in overdue loans made to Taiwanese companies, he said.

Overseas Trust is 70-percent owned by Hong Kong and Philippine businessmen but is not connected with the Overseas Trust Bank Ltd. of Hong Kong, which was taken over by the colony's government last June, a spokesman said. He said there were no runs on the bank, but that withdrawals by depositors had increased in the past few weeks.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Wormold Int'l	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	14,000	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500
Profit	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
United States	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Profit	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
United States	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Profit	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20

Vancouver Exchange Struggles Back From 'Black Friday'

(Continued from Page 9)

fringes, so to speak," said Rupert Bullock, British Columbia's top enforcer of securities law.

Recent history would seem to prove his point. In 1984, a stock promoter, Dennis Johnstone, was convicted of bribing an exchange official, Chris Caulton. In 1983, Gunter Allan was sentenced to 15 months for manipulating a stock called Grand Prix Resources Ltd.

An example of the market's problems came when Wilroy Mines Ltd. filed a \$15.5-million suit in Ontario in 1981 and in British Columbia last year against New Cinch Uranium Ltd. and the exchange, alleging that the exchange was negligent in not insuring that all available New Cinch assay results were made public. But the suit was settled earlier this summer with the exchange paying \$275,000 as part of the settlement.

The sort of cowboy capitalism that these charges imply is an almost expected byproduct of listing upstart new companies. Vancouver became the penny stock capital of Canada after a 1964 stock-manipulation scandal spurred the Toronto Stock Exchange to banish penny stocks. Vancouver welcomed them.

"It is a speculative exchange and investors recognize it as such," J. Anthony Heppburn, president of the Vancouver securities firm of Odium Brown Ltd., said. "Where high speculation is involved, these sorts of things are going to happen."

To its supporters, the worth of the exchange was more than proved in the glory days of 1982, after the announcement of an enormous gold find in Hemlo, Ontario, on the north shore of Lake Superior, sent many Vancouver shares soaring. In 1983, Vancouver traded 3.1 billion shares, second only to the New York Stock Exchange in terms of volume on North American exchanges.

The current unrest in South Africa is starting to have an effect similar to the big 1982 find. "That will help, decidedly," Mr. Hudson said.

Disruption in South Africa has caused the price of gold to increase, raising shares in gold companies. This, in turn, has helped the beleaguered Vancouver market.

Local brokers say big winners among the 900-plus gold stocks on the exchange are likely to include two Hemlo companies, Goliath Gold Mines Ltd. and Golden Scorpion Resources Ltd. Another concern, Breakwater Resources, which has an interesting find in the state of Washington, is also moving along nicely.

But memories of Black Friday still seem to be inhibiting investors. Although the number of shares traded on a normal day this year has risen to 10 million, from 6 million to 7 million in 1984, that amount is still far below the 33 million traded on Jan. 17, 1983, which is the record.

What led to Black Friday, in essence, was the bidding up of the price of Beaufort to what later seemed absurdly high levels, investigators and brokers said. How high was apparent in a press release issued by the company on Aug. 9, valuing Beaufort's oilfields at about \$12.50 a share.

The exchange rejected that release, and after discussions with the company it finally accepted a revised value of only 75 cents a share.

But in the 11 months preceding Black Friday the price of Beaufort rose steadily to \$8.33 a share, from \$1.85. It and five related resource companies were being propelled by continuing purchases from a small group of investors led by Robert Ross Dion, who promotes resource companies that want to go public. He and the others served as officers for Beaufort and on interlocking boards.

"Fifty percent of the shares that had been held by the Canadian public had been purchased by European investors," Mr. Dion told Canadian Business magazine in May. "The only other shareholders were me and my friends."

The market was thus precariously thin, and hence more vulnerable to manipulation. But so far, investigators say, they have been unable to find sufficient evidence to indicate that Mr. Dion or his friends engaged in "wash trading" — the term for increasing prices artificially by giving the appearance of a broader market.

But there is less doubt in the authorities' minds about what sparked the crash. In July, they charged two Canadians, Erich Brunnhuber and Engelbert Roosen, with defrauding West German investors by making unrealistic promises about investments in Beaufort and two related companies and then not using the money to buy stock.

Had the two men instead invested the money, the authorities suggest that the market would have been broader, and the price of Beaufort and the other stocks could have been sustained longer. The rumor behind the crash was that the promised money from German investors was not on the way.

The two men are scheduled to stand trial this month, and could face 10 years in prison if convicted of stealing an amount the police estimate at "several hundred thousand dollars." Their lawyer declined to comment.

Several exchange revisions since Black Friday would appear to make a recurrence less likely, although on a speculative market anything is possible, participants say. One is the institution of a new computerized surveillance system to extend examinations beyond one day's trading. Exchange officials say this would likely have detected the exceptional rise of Beaufort and its sister stocks.

Another has been to raise the standards for new listings. So far this year, the prospectuses of a dozen companies have been examined by a panel of expert mining engineers. Two have been rejected.

The exchange has also chopped commissions for underwriting new companies to 10 to 15 percent, from 15 to 25 percent, to divert more interest to existing issues rather than new high fliers. After first fighting the release of the names of those who break exchange rules, the Vancouver exchange finally adopted tougher disclosure standards than its Toronto counterpart.

But Mr. Hudson concedes that the new regulatory effort may not be enough to forestall a repeat of Black Friday. He said that only intelligent investors can do that. The danger, he said, was apparent in the too rapid climb in the price of Beaufort.

Elders Unveils Purchase Plan

(Continued from Page 9)

Derrick Holden-Brown, the chairman, "is the chap just too nice to take tough decisions," a leading brewing analyst said Thursday.

In August, Allied raised \$150 million by selling its 25-percent stake in Castlemaine Tooheys Ltd., Australia's second-largest brewer, to Bond Corp. Holdings of Australia.

In the year ended last March 2, Allied had net profit of £110.3 million on sales of £3.17 billion. Elders, for its year ended last June 30, is expected to report net profit of about 100 million Australian dollars on sales of 6.5 billion dollars.

OPEC Meeting Is Set For Oct. 3 in Vienna

VIENNA — Oil ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will meet in Vienna on Oct. 3, OPEC said Thursday.

The meeting is expected to deal with the issue of production quotas.

U.K. Trade Moves Into a Surplus

LONDON — Britain posted a seasonally adjusted surplus on current account of £1.18 billion (\$1.62 billion) in the second quarter, after a first-quarter deficit of £535 million, according to government statistics published Thursday. The second-quarter surplus had originally been estimated at £1.28 billion.

Current account is the broadest measure of a country's trade performance. It includes trade in goods and nonmerchandise items.

The Central Statistical Office said that in the second quarter, the balance on nonmerchandise items was in surplus by £1.41 billion, while goods trade was in deficit by £222 million. In the first quarter, the nonmerchandise surplus was £748 million while the merchandise-trade deficit was £1.28 billion.

Floating-Rate Notes

Issue	Rate	Yield
Alfred 10/85	10.00	10.00%
Alfred 11/85	11.00	11.00%
Alfred 12/85	12.00	12.00%
Alfred 1/86	13.00	13.00%
Alfred 2/86	14.00	14.00%
Alfred 3/86	15.00	15.00%
Alfred 4/86	16.00	16.00%
Alfred 5/86	17.00	17.00%
Alfred 6/86	18.00	18.00%
Alfred 7/86	19.00	19.00%
Alfred 8/86	20.00	20.00%
Alfred 9/86	21.00	21.00%
Alfred 10/86	22.00	22.00%
Alfred 11/86	23.00	23.00%
Alfred 12/86	24.00	24.00%
Alfred 1/87	25.00	25.00%
Alfred 2/87	26.00	26.00%
Alfred 3/87	27.00	27.00%
Alfred 4/87	28.00	28.00%
Alfred 5/87	29.00	29.00%
Alfred 6/87	30.00	30.00%
Alfred 7/87	31.00	31.00%
Alfred 8/87	32.00	32.00%
Alfred 9/87	33.00	33.00%
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Alfred 1/88	37.00	37.00%
Alfred 2/88	38.00	38.00%
Alfred 3/88	39.00	39.00%
Alfred 4/88	40.00	40.00%
Alfred 5/88	41.00	41.00%
Alfred 6/88	42.00	42.00%
Alfred 7/88	43.00	43.00%
Alfred 8/88	44.00	44.00%
Alfred 9/88	45.00	45.00%
Alfred 10/88	46.00	46.00%
Alfred 11/88	47.00	47.00%
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Alfred 9/89	57.00	57.00%
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Alfred 11/89	59.00	59.00%
Alfred 12/89	60.00	60.00%
Alfred 1/90	61.00	61.00%
Alfred 2/90	62.00	62.00%
Alfred 3/90	63.00	63.00%
Alfred 4/90	64.00	64.00%
Alfred 5/90	65.00	65.00%
Alfred 6/90	66.00	66.00%
Alfred 7/90	67.00	67.00%
Alfred 8/90	68.00	68.00%
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Alfred 9/92	93.00	93.00%
Alfred 10/92	94.00	94.00%
Alfred 11/92	95.00	95.00%
Alfred 12/92	96.00	96.00%
Alfred 1/93	97.00	97.00%
Alfred 2/93	98.00	98.00%
Alfred 3/93	99.00	99.00%
Alfred 4/93	100.00	100.00%

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Alfred 6/86	18.00	18.00%
Alfred 7/86	19.00	19.00%
Alfred 8/86	20.00	20.00%
Alfred 9/86	21.00	21.00%
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Alfred 7/90	67.00	67.00%
Alfred 8/90	68.00	68.00%
Alfred 9/90	69.00	69.00%
Alfred 10/90	70.00	70.00%
Alfred 11/90	71.00	71.00%
Alfred 12/90	72.00	72.00%
Alfred 1/91	73.00	73.00%
Alfred 2/91	74.00	74.00

U.S. Futures

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)	High	Low	Settle	Prev.
Sept 5	2.40	2.38	2.39	2.38
Oct 5	2.35	2.33	2.34	2.33
Nov 5	2.30	2.28	2.29	2.28
Dec 5	2.25	2.23	2.24	2.23
Jan 6	2.20	2.18	2.19	2.18
Feb 6	2.15	2.13	2.14	2.13
Mar 6	2.10	2.08	2.09	2.08
Apr 6	2.05	2.03	2.04	2.03
May 6	2.00	1.98	1.99	1.98
Jun 6	1.95	1.93	1.94	1.93
Jul 6	1.90	1.88	1.89	1.88
Aug 6	1.85	1.83	1.84	1.83
Sep 6	1.80	1.78	1.79	1.78
Oct 6	1.75	1.73	1.74	1.73
Nov 6	1.70	1.68	1.69	1.68
Dec 6	1.65	1.63	1.64	1.63
Jan 7	1.60	1.58	1.59	1.58
Feb 7	1.55	1.53	1.54	1.53
Mar 7	1.50	1.48	1.49	1.48
Apr 7	1.45	1.43	1.44	1.43
May 7	1.40	1.38	1.39	1.38
Jun 7	1.35	1.33	1.34	1.33
Jul 7	1.30	1.28	1.29	1.28
Aug 7	1.25	1.23	1.24	1.23
Sep 7	1.20	1.18	1.19	1.18
Oct 7	1.15	1.13	1.14	1.13
Nov 7	1.10	1.08	1.09	1.08
Dec 7	1.05	1.03	1.04	1.03
Jan 8	1.00	0.98	0.99	0.98
Feb 8	0.95	0.93	0.94	0.93
Mar 8	0.90	0.88	0.89	0.88
Apr 8	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.83
May 8	0.80	0.78	0.79	0.78
Jun 8	0.75	0.73	0.74	0.73
Jul 8	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.68
Aug 8	0.65	0.63	0.64	0.63
Sep 8	0.60	0.58	0.59	0.58
Oct 8	0.55	0.53	0.54	0.53
Nov 8	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.48
Dec 8	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.43
Jan 9	0.40	0.38	0.39	0.38
Feb 9	0.35	0.33	0.34	0.33
Mar 9	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.28
Apr 9	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.23
May 9	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.18
Jun 9	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.13
Jul 9	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.08
Aug 9	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03
Sep 9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan 25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb 25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar 25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr 25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun 25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul 25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug 25	0.00	0		

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises Sharply in U.S. on Auto Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar closed sharply higher Thursday in New York, building on an advance that had begun late in the trading day in London.

Dealers said that operators were reluctant to short the currency in advance of Friday's scheduled release of U.S. employment data for August in light of the strong retail and auto sales figures reported Thursday.

In New York, the dollar surged 1.3 percent against the Deutsche mark to close at 2.8840, up 4 pence from Wednesday's close of 2.8460, and 1.2 percent against the French franc, rising to 8.8000 from 8.4250 on Wednesday.

It also rose to 2.3730 Swiss francs from 2.3430, to 1.9210 DM from 1.900 and to 240.75 Japanese yen from 239.60.

The British pound fell more a cent, to \$1.3585 from \$1.3715. The dollar shot up to 2.8850 DM from the interday low of 2.8350 right after the U.S. automakers reported final 10-day and August car

sales, which showed the best monthly total since 1978. (Story Page 13.)

"The spectacular rise in auto sales and the expected jump in money supply prompted pretty good buying and took the dollar up sharply," said Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York.

The dollar's prospects also were improved by an anticipated \$2.4-billion rise in the basic money supply figure, M-1.

Many dealers maintain the Federal Reserve is focusing mainly on the economy, but others also believe that the ballooning money supply will in the very least prevent any further Fed easing of rates.

In earlier trading in Europe, the U.S. currency closed in London at 2.8600 DM, near the day's highs and up 1 pence from Wednesday's close of 2.8506. It rose to 2.8550 Swiss francs from 2.8460 Wednesday while the British pound slipped to \$1.3660 from \$1.3725.

Dealers said the dollar was un-

derpinned by expectations that U.S. employment figures due Friday will show a rise of around 250,000 jobs and by forecasts of a \$2.7-billion rise in the basic M-1 money supply figure.

"If the dollar succeeds in establishing itself above 2.90, its last high" said one U.S. dealer.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed at 2.8395 DM in Frankfurt, down from 2.8441 at Wednesday's fix; at 8.7700 French francs in Paris, down from 8.775, and at 1.8997 lire in Milan, down from 1.9003. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.3473 Swiss francs, down from 2.3460 on Wednesday.

Dealers noted that investors still were not confident about buying the South African rand, and the currency had another difficult day. The commercial rand ended in London around 39.90 U.S. cents, virtually unchanged from Wednesday's close of 39.75. The currency is still being propped up by support from South Africa's Reserve Bank dealers said. (Reuters, IHT)

EC Supports Rise In Price of Beef

BRUSSELS — The European Community bowed on Thursday to pressure from farmers and announced a set of measures to bolster depressed beef prices. Critics said the action could add 25,000 metric tons of meat a week to the EC's current surplus of 750,000 tons.

A specially convened meeting of market experts at the executive commission agreed to widen a present aid plan under which beef can be sold into the community's cold stores at guaranteed minimum prices, a commission spokesman said.

The present plan is limited to lower-quality cuts, but for the first three weeks of October this will be extended to all parts of the animal, he said.

Turf Gets Springier

(Continued from Page 13)

can last for more than eight years.

The new surfaces being shown to athletic directors also have loose sand fills in the polypropylene grass. The sand cushions the impact of players' pounding feet and is said to hold ersatz blades upright long after regular grass would have been flattened. Supporters say the surface is more likely to bend under pressure from a player's foot.

"The sand acts in the same fashion as soft soil," said Alvin L. Wiener, president of Sportec, a subsidiary of Tectyn International Inc. of St. Catharines, Ontario. "It holds up the grass yet provides some flexibility."

Not everyone is convinced that artificial surfaces are more economical than real grass. "The way we maintain artificial grass, it takes more time and costs more," said George P. Toma, the chief groundskeeper of the Kansas City Chiefs. He adds, "After every game we have to have people on their hands and knees scrubbing off the Gate-ade from the artificial turf."

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Dai-Ichi Kangyo Opens in Stockholm

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. of Japan has extended its international network to include Scandinavia.

The Tokyo-based bank has opened a representative office in Stockholm, with Tadanobu Hirayama as chief representative. Mr. Hirayama has worked for the bank at one of its domestic branches and in New York.

An executive of Dai-Ichi Kangyo in London said the bank's move was prompted by the rising number of Scandinavian companies setting up units in Japan and by the increasing flow of trade between Japan and the Nordic countries.

Schweppe France said Francois de Lavalette was appointed director-general, succeeding Ramon Martin-Busutill, who continues as president of the Paris-based office of Cadbury Schweppes PLC. Mr. de Lavalette was previously president of Miro Macosana, part of General Mills Inc.'s toys and games unit.

Hertz Europe has named Michael J. Gardiner to the new post of staff vice president. North American marketing, Mr. Gardiner, who is based near London, was in Melbourne as vice president, sales and marketing, for Hertz Asia-Pacific.

Citicorp said Alan R. Gillespie has joined Citicorp Bank (Switzerland) AG as head of the new issues, corporate finance and investment management departments. His post is new. He moves to Geneva from Citicorp Investment Bank in London, where he was an executive director responsible for Euronote business and capital-market activities in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Scandinavia.

Swiss Bank Corp. has appointed Hans Gander first vice president in its London branch. Mr. Gander will head SBC's London foreign-exchange and liability-management operations, a new post. Previously, he was in charge of SBC's cash-and-liability-management division in Zurich, a post in which he is succeeded by Robert V. Zeltner.

Mitsubishi Electric UK Ltd. has appointed Taisei Iinuma joint managing director, succeeding Yuzo Tomimaga. Mr. Tomimaga moved to the Tokyo head office of



Total Oil Great Britain Ltd. has named Robert Judin, above, managing director and chief executive. He succeeds Tom Hutton, who has been appointed chairman until his retirement early next year. Mr. Judin moves to London from the Paris headquarters of the parent, Total Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, where he was director of marketing and refining for Europe. His successor has not been named.

the parent, Mitsubishi Electric Corp., to head the marketing of consumer and industrial goods in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Mr. Iinuma, who serves as joint managing director alongside Yoshio Noguchi, formerly was director responsible for electronics for the British unit.

Sumitomo Trust International Ltd. in London has named Akira Adachi as its deputy managing director. He moves to London from Tokyo, where he was in the interna-

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Business People
International Herald Tribune
63 Long Acre Road
London WC2
England
Telex No. 262009

tional-finance department of the parent, Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co.

Hyster Europe has named David Pollock managing director, a post vacated by J. Philip Frazier, who became president of the Portland, Oregon-based parent, Hyster Co. In June, Mr. Pollock, who joins Hyster from Onon Corp., will be based in Basingstoke, England, and will oversee marketing operations in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and manufacturing operations in Scotland, Northern Ireland, Ireland and the Netherlands.

Lloyds Bank PLC in London has appointed Hans Dinger manager of the newly created Asian marketing unit of its corporate-banking division. Mr. Dinger was with Lloyds Bank International in Singapore, where he was responsible for the marketing of merchant-banking services.

Manufacturers Hanover Export Finance Ltd., London, has named Andrew Brett to the new post of chief executive and deputy chairman. He was with the New York-based parent, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., where he was responsible for international corporate business with U.S. corporations in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut metropolitan area.

Pennzoil Exploration & Production Co., the oil and natural-gas division of Pennzoil Co. of Houston, has appointed Jacob Schweighauser vice president for international operations, succeeding Franklin Hooper, who has left the company. Most recently Mr. Schweighauser handled geological projects for the World Bank's energy department.

Colson's PLC, which at the end of last month took over the Scotch whisky distiller Arthur Bell & Sons PLC, said Raymond Miquel will continue as Bell's chairman and chief executive. Also, Guinness has named S.C. Dowling of Guinness and D.A.H. Harley of Bells as joint managing directors of Arthur Bell & Sons.

National Westminster Bank PLC has appointed Richard Jackson as head of its Mexico representative office. Mr. Jackson succeeds Ian Dimmer, who is returning to Britain.

Bonn, Unions Clash at Talks On Job Woes

BOON — The West German government, trade unions and employers met Thursday for their first round-table talks in eight years but wide differences emerged over how best to tackle stagnating unemployment.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who invited union and employers' leaders for discussions on joint measures to combat a jobless total over 2 million, stressed their joint responsibility for improving job prospects and appealed for broad consensus to secure West Germany's future as a modern industrial nation.

But the trade union federation chairman, Ernst Bitt, in an uncompromising prepared statement, said that only a major change in the economic course of Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition could reduce unemployment.

"Without government readiness to make a thorough correction to employment policy, no noticeable step can be made towards full employment," Mr. Bitt said.

Mr. Kohl's coalition has introduced limited measures to stimulate employment, but has repeatedly rejected demands from the labor federation and opposition Social Democrats for big government-backed job-creation programs.

Mr. Bitt said he agreed with government estimates that the number of people in work was likely to rise by 100,000 this year.

"But the catastrophic prospect has not changed that we are in danger of sliding into the next economic downturn with more than 2 million out of work," he added.

Unemployment, one of the biggest political problems facing Mr. Kohl ahead of national elections in 1987, stood at 2.22 million last month, equivalent to 8.9 percent of the work force and the highest August figure on record.

Mr. Bitt said the union held to its view that, along with economic growth, cutting working hours and strengthening the public's spending power were the most promising ways to solve the jobs crisis.

THE EUROMARKETS

Fannie Mae Offers \$300-Million Bond Issue

By Christopher Pizze

LONDON — Attention in the market centered Thursday on the primary sector, which saw several new issues being launched, the largest a \$300-million bond issue for the Federal National Mortgage Association, usually called Fannie Mae.

The secondary market tended to remain fairly quiet ahead of the U.S. M-1 money-supply figure due out late Thursday and publication Friday of U.S. employment data for August.

Seasoned dollar-straight issues ended with losses of 1/4 or 1/2 point on the back of lower U.S. credit markets, dealers added.

The Fannie Mae bond pays 10 1/2 percent a year over seven years and was priced at 99 1/2. The issue is convertible into an existing domestic Fannie Mae bond with the same terms and was lead-managed by S.G. Warburg & Co.

It came under some pressure on the market, and at one stage was quoted at a discount of about 2 1/2, well outside the total fees of 1 1/2 percent.

Meanwhile, an issue for a Japanese borrower primarily aimed at Japanese investors emerged Thursday — an \$50-million bond issue for C. Itoh & Co. The five-year bond pays 10 1/2 percent a year and was priced at 101 1/2. It was lead-managed by Manufacturers Hanover Ltd. and was offered on the market at a discount of about 1 1/2 percent.

A \$100-million bond issue with equity warrants for Ricoh Co. was officially launched by Nomura International Thursday. As expected, the issue carries an indicated coupon of 6 1/2 percent and matures in 1990. It was quoted on the market at a discount of about 1 1/2 bid, well within the 2 1/4 percent total fees.

In the floating-rate sector, a £200-million note issue was

launched for the Nationwide Building Society. It pays 1 1/2 point over the three-month London interbank offered rate, except for the first coupon, which will be 1 1/2 point over six-month Libor.

The issue is callable after five years and has investor put options in years five and seven. It was quoted on the market inside the total fees of 40 basis points at 99.63. The lead manager was Credit Suisse First Boston.

Monday's £150-million floating-rate note issue for the Halifax Building Society came under a little pressure following the launch of the nationwide note and it dropped a few basis points to trade at a discount of 37 basis points.

Seasoned dollar floating-rate notes edged a few basis points higher during the afternoon as professional activity picked up, but retail interest remained thin, dealers said.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

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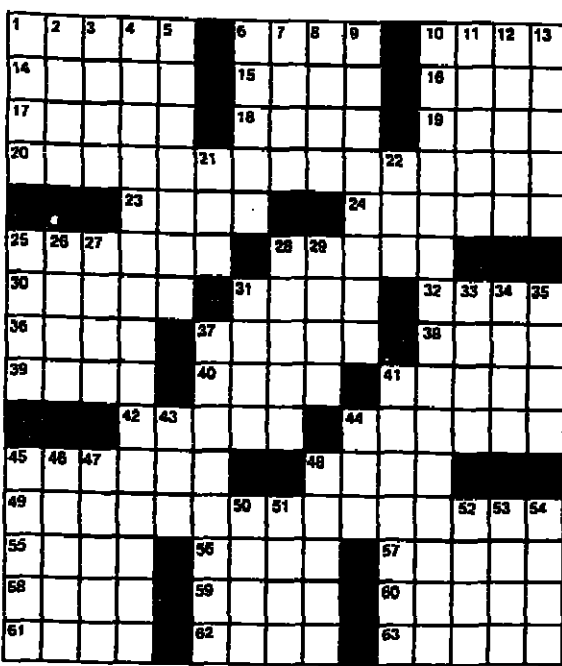
12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctrgs. Net



ACROSS

1 Thrall
2 Mince
10 One of the Feds
14 Fictional salesman
15 Gwen Verdon role
16 Rumanian round dance
17 Letter-shaped fastener
18 Arab garments
19 The old song, with "The"
20 Hugo novel, with "The"
21 Libido
22 Tangles
23 Sustained, with "up"
24 Apollon
25 Ancient Hebrew priest's garb
31 Army supply center
32 Provender for a buck
33 Nun's cap
37 Moves in ripples
38 Mass of Arctic ice
39 Gordian
40 Nobel
41 Lexicographer's concern
42 Rash
43 Choice
45 Tension

DOWN

1 Hussy
2 Timber wolf
3 Mine, to
4 London novel, with "The"
5 Pierced
6 Style
7 Bindistiff
8 Norway's patron saint
9 Napoleon and others
10 Keats poem
11 Samuel Finley Breese
12 One of the Durants
13 Nursemaids
21 Gat
22 Is afflicted by
23 Call's companion
26 Fairy tale's second word
27 Where the Miami flows
28 Printing process, for short
29 Nobel Institute
30 Laughingstock
33 Russian range
34 A neighbor of Ghana
35 Homophone for scene
37 "But with God all things are possible" — Matt.
41 Elevate
43 — Yoelson (Al Johnson)
44 — ramparts
45 Uter
46 Sudden pang
47 Nice income
48 Exhalation
50 Year in the reign of Cloaire I
51 Koran chapter
52 What diaseuasts do
53 A 1964 film
54 Belgian canal connector

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE GUY AT THE HAMBURGER STAND SAYS IF YOU USED TO GET THESE FOR A DIME, YOU MUST BE A HUNDRED YEARS OLD."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KOVEE
MASCK
PROVED
HEWPEIN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: PIKER FRAUD SLOLAGE NOTIFY
Answer: The best way to watch calories, if you want to lose weight — FROM A DISTANCE

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	17	10
Amsterdam	17	10
Athens	17	10
Berlin	17	10
Bombay	29	24
Buenos Aires	21	14
Calcutta	29	24
Cairo	29	24
Colon	29	24
Hankow	29	24
Hong Kong	29	24
Kobe	29	24
London	17	10
Madras	29	24
Manila	29	24
Moscow	29	24
Mumbai	29	24
Nairobi	29	24
Paris	17	10
Prague	17	10
Rangoon	29	24
San Francisco	17	10
Seoul	29	24
Singapore	29	24
Taipei	29	24
Tokyo	29	24
Yokohama	29	24

ASIA

	HIGH	LOW
Bangkok	29	24
Beijing	29	24
Bombay	29	24
Buenos Aires	29	24
Calcutta	29	24
Cairo	29	24
Colon	29	24
Hankow	29	24
Hong Kong	29	24
Kobe	29	24
London	17	10
Madras	29	24
Manila	29	24
Moscow	29	24
Mumbai	29	24
Nairobi	29	24
Paris	17	10
Prague	17	10
Rangoon	29	24
San Francisco	17	10
Seoul	29	24
Singapore	29	24
Taipei	29	24
Tokyo	29	24
Yokohama	29	24

AFRICA

	HIGH	LOW
Cairo	29	24
Colon	29	24
Hankow	29	24
Hong Kong	29	24
Kobe	29	24
London	17	10
Madras	29	24
Manila	29	24
Moscow	29	24
Mumbai	29	24
Nairobi	29	24
Paris	17	10
Prague	17	10
Rangoon	29	24
San Francisco	17	10
Seoul	29	24
Singapore	29	24
Taipei	29	24
Tokyo	29	24
Yokohama	29	24

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH	LOW
Buenos Aires	29	24
Calcutta	29	24
Cairo	29	24
Colon	29	24
Hankow	29	24
Hong Kong	29	24
Kobe	29	24
London	17	10
Madras	29	24
Manila	29	24
Moscow	29	24
Mumbai	29	24
Nairobi	29	24
Paris	17	10
Prague	17	10
Rangoon	29	24
San Francisco	17	10
Seoul	29	24
Singapore	29	24
Taipei	29	24
Tokyo	29	24
Yokohama	29	24

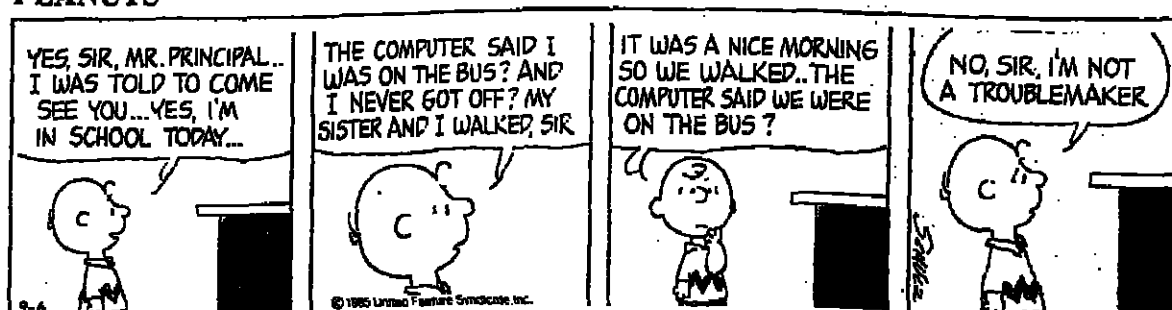
NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH	LOW
Buenos Aires	29	24
Calcutta	29	24
Cairo	29	24
Colon	29	24
Hankow	29	24
Hong Kong	29	24
Kobe	29	24
London	17	10
Madras	29	24
Manila	29	24
Moscow	29	24
Mumbai	29	24
Nairobi	29	24
Paris	17	10
Prague	17	10
Rangoon	29	24
San Francisco	17	10
Seoul	29	24
Singapore	29	24
Taipei	29	24
Tokyo	29	24
Yokohama	29	24

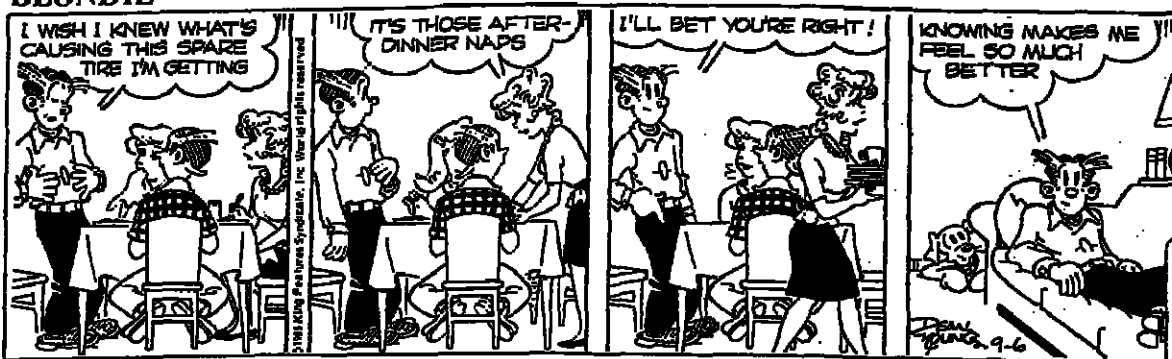
OCEANIA

	HIGH	LOW
Buenos Aires	29	24
Calcutta	29	24
Cairo	29	24
Colon	29	24
Hankow	29	24
Hong Kong	29	24
Kobe	29	24
London	17	10
Madras	29	24
Manila	29	24
Moscow	29	24
Mumbai	29	24
Nairobi	29	24
Paris	17	10
Prague	17	10
Rangoon	29	24
San Francisco	17	10
Seoul	29	24
Singapore	29	24
Taipei	29	24
Tokyo	29	24
Yokohama	29	24

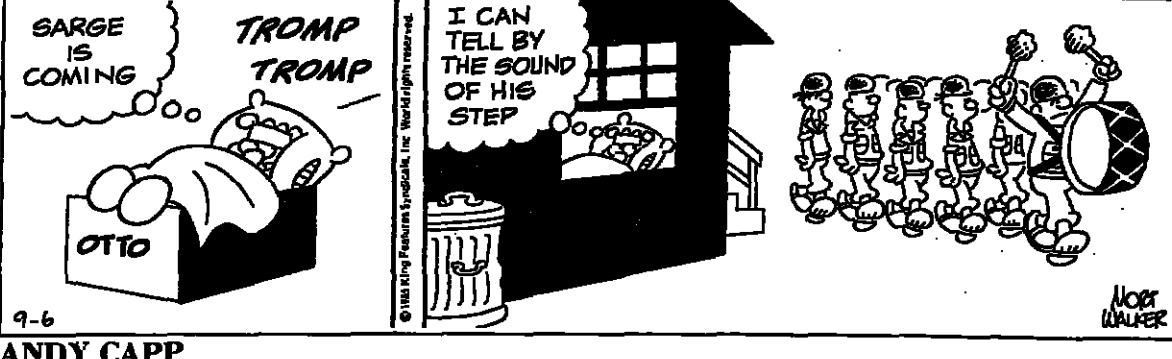
PEANUTS



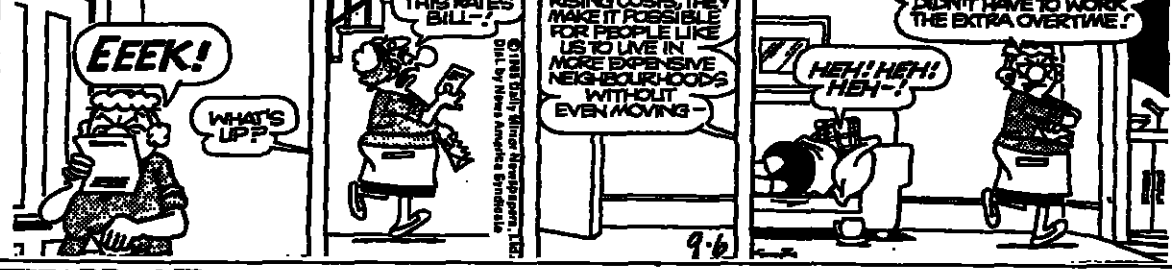
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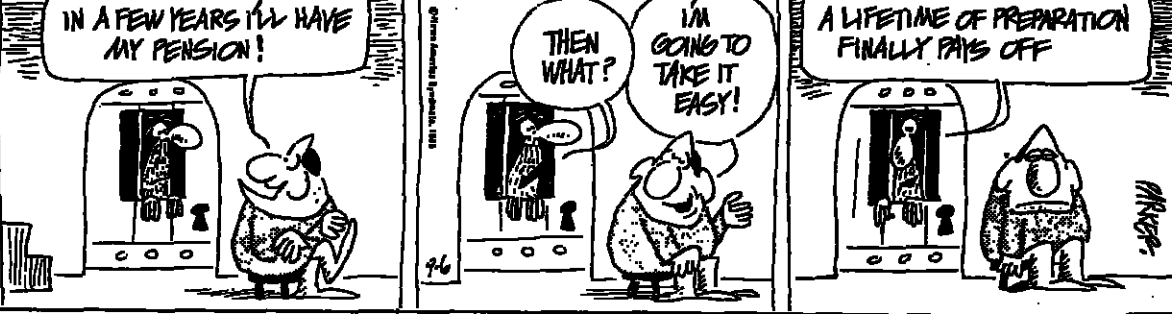
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Sept. 5

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

Class	Prev.
ABN	100.00
ABN Holding	100.00
ABN N.V.	100.00
ABN N.V. (A)	100.00
ABN N.V. (B)	100.00
ABN N.V. (C)	100.00
ABN N.V. (D)	100.00
ABN N.V. (E)	100.00
ABN N.V. (F)	100.00
ABN N.V. (G)	100.00
ABN N.V. (H)	100.00
ABN N.V. (I)	100.00
ABN N.V. (J)	100.00
ABN N.V. (K)	100.00
ABN N.V. (L)	100.00
ABN N.V. (M)	100.00
ABN N.V. (N)	100.00
ABN N.V. (O)	100.00
ABN N.V. (P)	100.00
ABN N.V. (Q)	100.00
ABN N.V. (R)	100.00
ABN N.V. (S)	100.00
ABN N.V. (T)	100.00
ABN N.V. (U)	100.00
ABN N.V. (V)	100.00
ABN N.V. (W)	100.00
ABN N.V. (X)	100.00
ABN N.V. (Y)	100.00
ABN N.V. (Z)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AA)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AB)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AC)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AD)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AE)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AF)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AG)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AH)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AI)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AJ)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AK)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AL)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AM)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AN)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AO)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AP)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AQ)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AR)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AS)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AT)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AU)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AV)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AW)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AX)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AY)	100.00
ABN N.V. (AZ)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BA)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BB)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BC)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BD)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BE)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BF)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BG)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BH)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BI)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BJ)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BK)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BL)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BM)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BN)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BO)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BP)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BQ)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BR)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BS)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BT)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BU)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BV)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BW)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BX)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BY)	100.00
ABN N.V. (BZ)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CA)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CB)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CC)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CD)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CE)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CF)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CG)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CH)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CI)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CJ)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CK)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CL)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CM)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CN)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CO)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CP)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CQ)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CR)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CS)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CT)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CU)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CV)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CW)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CX)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CY)	100.00
ABN N.V. (CZ)	100.00
ABN N.V. (DA)	100.00
ABN N.V. (DB)	100.00
ABN N.V. (DC)	100.00
ABN N.V. (DD)	100.00
ABN N.V. (DE)	100.00

Class	Prev.
Hochfilz	780
Hochfilz	215,000
Hochfilz	124,100
Hochfilz	100,000
Hochfilz	200,000
Hochfilz	200,000
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OBSERVER

Progress Gone Awry

By Russell Baker

WE stand at the outermost frontier. Human enlightenment is far advanced. We can now say "chairperson" without feeling absurd. Technological progress is miraculous. We have the digital wristwatch.

Yet things are breaking down. Three weeks after I bought a roll of 22-cent stamps from the postal authorities, the stickum had dampened sufficiently to glue the entire roll tightly together. Stamps ripped apart in my hands when I struggled to salvage enough of one to pass the Postal Service's rigorous inspection. In a temper, I hurled them out the window.

"Things are breaking down," I shouted. The splendor of our science tells us everything about breakdown. Old folks had to get by with only appendicitis, shingles and boils, but we have a stunning array of medical treatments. We have stress. We have Type A behavior. We have stroke induced by insertion of artificial hearts.

Yet things are breaking down.

We have psychiatrists, and politicians to give comfort or warning. We have pills to distract one's mind from the breakdown. The young can be placed in front of miraculous boxes producing incredibly fast-changing pictures, which leave their minds too incapable of sustained thought to realize that things are breaking down. Persons unwilling to risk chemical or electronic help can be persuaded to think happier thoughts if cautioned that it is unpatristic to notice that things are breaking down.

Yet things are breaking down. Two months after ordering a washing machine for a vacation house he had bought, my friend Bob came by to weep. He had returned to the huge national mail-order retail-house outlet that had taken his order. Why hadn't the machine been delivered? The human robot managing the inquiry booth checked his electronic miracle box and said, "Because you never ordered one." Bob said the miracle box was an imbecile. The robot said, "You can reorder with me now if you want, or buy one somewhere else."

"Things are breaking down," Bob said.

Yet the machinery of efficiency

has never been more complete. Police squads and ingenious barricades at transportation centers and public buildings, combined with seat belts and ingeniously designed highways, insure an all-time standard of safety. We have the most advanced weapons ever built. We have the car burglar alarm.

Yet things are breaking down. A relative of mine, ticketed by highway police for driving 10 miles an hour over the speed limit, recently had her insurance canceled, though she had 14 years of driving experience without ever being previously ticketed for a moving violation. The police miracle box had reported her ticket to the insurance industry, which had not been turning a profit in her part of the country. Because she shared ownership of the car with her husband, for good measure the company canceled his insurance, too.

He phoned me long distance, wanting me to tell him, "Things are breaking down, boy, and the best thing for you to do is set your brain down in front of that miracle box with the fast-changing pictures or else take a pill."

He could not reach me. I had thrown the telephone wire out the window in a fury at a mechanical voice that had been constantly telling me to dial my miracle calling-card number again because the miracle number I had just dialed was "not valid."

It had got so that I had to dial the "not valid" number three or four times before the mechanical voice would say "thank you" and let the call go through.

So, I told the voice, "Things are breaking down," and threw the phone wire out the window.

That was childish, because we stand at the outermost frontier where human enlightenment, far advanced, permits us to say "chairperson" without feeling absurd. We have the digital wristwatch, we have stress — not just boils and shingles — and we have the artificial heart that can induce strokes. We have the car burglar alarm, the human robot, the miracle box. We have couriers threatening to be stayed from the swift completion of their appointed rounds by snow.

Yet things are breaking down.

New York Times Service

Violence by Fans: The Sport May Be to Blame

By Daniel Goleman

New York Times Service

RESEARCH prompted by increased violence among sports fans in recent years is challenging long-held notions about the link between some highly competitive games of aggression and the observers they enthrall.

Many psychologists and sociologists now conclude that the violence that often occurs in physical-contact sports has a tendency to spur aggression off the field. "There is a direct psychological connection between violence on the field and violence in the stands," said Michael Smith of York University in Toronto, one of many researchers who are studying sports violence.

That view is vigorously denied by sports figures, who contend that what they see as sporadic violence among fans is but a reflection of an increasingly violent society.

Psychologists, though, argue that there are factors in sports that make violence more likely, over and above the unruliness of which crowds of any sort are prone.

They agree that sports contests are peaceful events for most people and that watching them contributes to fans' enjoyment of life and sense of well-being. And they acknowledge that violence in the stands or on the streets after the game is restricted for the most part to a youthful minority.

The emerging view is that the particularly brutal and angry aggression that is a virtually integral part of some forms of competitive athletics increases the likelihood of imitative violence.

One theory holds, for example, that anonymity and excitement allow fans to put aside more readily the inhibitions that would keep them from being openly aggressive in other situations. Violence on the playing field then holds out to them an example they are more likely to follow.

Drinking adds to that likelihood. This theory runs counter to the view proposed by Freud and others that aggressive competitive sports are a means to contain human aggression, for both those who participate and those who watch. The notion was that harsh physical contact on the field tends

to let off steam, to relieve frustrations, to defuse aggressiveness. On a grander scale, international games would serve as a substitute for warfare. That argument has been used for years by Olympics officials.

Yet psychologists who have done experiments to test the notion that aggressiveness is relieved by physical-contact sports now say that it does not seem to hold up. To the contrary, competitive sports, such as American football, "serve to teach and stimulate violence," said Jeffrey Goldstein, a psychologist at Temple University who is at the forefront of the new work on sports violence.

Goldstein, in his book "Sports Violence" (Springer-Verlag), reviews a series of findings, all of which indicate that aggressive sports have a role in increasing the aggressiveness of those who participate, as well as at least some of those who watch.

"It is not competition per se that leads to an increase in hostility," he said, "but, apparently, the aggressive nature of the competition."

Psychologists are unable to pinpoint exactly which fans are most likely to become violent.

The most extensive survey of violence among American spectators is being conducted by Jerry M. Lewis, a sociologist at Kent State University in Ohio. He is studying more than 300 incidents of violence, in which 10 or more people were involved, from 1962 to 1983.

Baseball was the sport with the most such incidents. Though it may have less built-in body contact than some other sports, it nevertheless has its inevitable moments — those accompanying batted balls, broken-up double plays or what might politely be called disagreements with the umpires, for example. It is closely followed by football, basketball, ice hockey and boxing.

Lewis's study is based on accounts of fan violence from six regional newspapers and The New York Times. "The data shows that American sports fans are as prone to violence as any others," Lewis said, "though we've had nothing as serious as in England."

There seem to be strong differences from culture to culture in



An injured soccer fan at Brussels riot, where 38 died.

what triggers sports violence and what form it takes. In Latin America, the most frequent violent incidents follow a pattern in which infuriated fans storm the field to attack a referee who has made an unpopular decision.

The violence at British football matches, in the view of experts, represents a case perhaps unparalleled anywhere in the world. The soccer match seems to offer a stage for the most rowdy among British fans to enact the ritualized aggression known as "aggro," short for aggression, a word the British broadly apply to angry confrontations.

Those who participate in aggro at soccer matches, studies have found, are usually 17 to 24 years old. They are recognizable by distinctive way of dressing and the custom of wearing a scarf of the favored team tied around a wrist.

Fights among these fans, who sometimes wear reinforced boots that can be used as weapons, seem to account for the vast majority of violence at the matches. But one thing peculiar about them is that their actions are ultimately more intent on bluff and macho posturing than any actual violence. Aggro groups spend much of the game shouting obscene or threat-

ening chants at the opposing team and its fans.

They are blamed for the 38 deaths and 200 injuries at last year's soccer match in Belgium between the British and the Italians. But it is believed that the British fans were simply trying to bluff the Italians away from what the British regarded as their portion of the stands.

The resulting collapse of a stadium wall and the injuries and deaths were regarded by those who reviewed the confrontation as unexpected and accidental.

No competitive sport seems immune from the problem of fan violence. For example, Leon Mann, a social psychologist in Australia, said that, in his country, cricket had "become the place for rowdy fans, though not the deliberate violence that marks the British soccer riots."

Violence in the stands takes place in an atmosphere that places a high value on aggression, especially the illegal sort, behavioral scientists say. Television coverage, some psychologists argue, may inadvertently magnify the effect of violence by players and, by extension, the fans. Dolf Zillman and Jennings Bryant, psychologists at Indiana University, studied how violent incidents

during play, such as exceptional roughness and brutal fouls, were treated in telecasts of football and hockey games.

They found that when exceptionally rough or violent play did not result in outright injury, announcers often made such charged comments as: "Now that's the way to make a halfback think twice before hitting the hole again."

Moreover, the camera lingered longer on players who had made vicious tackles than on those who had made otherwise spectacular, nonscoring plays with no unusual roughness. The researchers also found twice as many instant replays of exceptionally rough plays than of those judged to be mild.

Some experts see in today's fan violence a modern version of aggression that, except in rare periods, has always been a part of sports.

"The notion of fair play on the field and good behavior in the stands is a historical anomaly," says Dr. Allen Guttman of Adelphi College, who has been studying sports spectators. He cites the classic example of fair play as occurring in the 1936 Olympics when the German Lutz Loh, leading in the long jump, told Jesse Owens that he was doing wrong, and Owens went on to win.

Guttman, who believes this is in contrast with the attitude today, said the German believed it was not a real victory unless his opponent was allowed to do his best. That stance, in Guttman's view, was largely a product of European and Edwardian upper-class ideals.

Until modern times, he said, there was hardly a trace of rowdyism in the history of that concept of fair play. In ancient Rome, for example, "almost everyone was a fan of either the Blues or the Greens, the two main teams of charioteers," Guttman said. Fans of the two sides often fought.

The worst such riot may have been the one in A.D. 532 when fans of Blues and Greens joined forces and demanded that several unpopular officials step down.

After several days of rioting, the crowd tried to declare a new emperor, but troops intervened to put down the mob, resulting in a reported 30,000 deaths.

PEOPLE

Dali Designs a Square To Be Built in Madrid

Salvador Dali has designed a square to be built in Madrid's elegant Salamanca quarter by the end of next year, city officials said Thursday. They said the ailing 81-year-old painter dictated his ideas to an engineer who visited him at his Catalan retreat. A spokesman said Dali offered the square in gratitude for a city-sponsored exhibition in homage to his wife, Gala, who died in 1982.

The Australian-born publisher Rupert Murdoch, 54, has become a U.S. citizen, clearing the way for his acquisition of Metromedia's network of independent American television stations.

The Soviet Union has reversed itself and granted a visa to Bernard Levinson, president of the Association of Jewish Book Publishers, to attend the Moscow International Book Fair. No similar action was taken for two other Americans, president of Random House, and Jeff Laber of the Association of American Publishers, both are executives of the Helsinki Watch Committee, a human rights group. Levinson had left his home in Philadelphia to drive to New York to turn over his fair materials to another delegate, his wife, Judith, notified about the change in the Soviet decision, decided to have him flagged down on the highway. A laughing state-police trooper responded. "So the message is: Call Moscow?"

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius of France gave the Legion of Honor of France Thursday to Patrick Baudry and the other astronauts of the June mission of the U.S. space shuttle. The French astronaut's companions aboard the Discovery — Dan Brandenstein, John O. Creighton, John Fabian, Shimon Lucid and Prince Sultan Salman Abdul Aziz al-Saud of Saudi Arabia — are touring French aerospace installations and satellite facilities.

An Oct. 15 concert in Stockholm by the British pop singer Cliff Richard has been canceled because his name appears on a United Nations list of singers who had performed in South Africa or its so-called independent black homelands.

LEGAL NOTICES

TO THE HOLDERS OF SEAL'S HOT SPRINGS FINANCIAL, N.Y. CURA-CO, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES - FIRST MORTGAGE, CONVERTIBLE BONDS DATED 9/17/73, DUE 4/15/82.

Notice that the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Alabama, U.S.A., has set a deadline of November 1, 1985, within which any holder of the above described bonds wishing to sue in the hands held by the undersigned must surrender the bond or bonds held by Charles O. Trotter, Vice President and Senior Trust Officer, Central Bank of the South, P.O. Box 10566, N.Y. 400, Birmingham, AL, U.S.A. 35296.

ALL CLAIMS NOT MADE BY NOVEMBER 1, 1985 ARE FOREVER BARRED.

CENTRAL BANK OF THE SOUTH

Central Bank of Montgomery at Successor Trustee of First National Bank of Montgomery, N.A.

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Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, Turkey, Israel, Cyprus, Malta, Luxembourg, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, Turkey, Israel, Cyprus, Malta, Luxembourg, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, Turkey, Israel, Cyprus, Malta, Luxembourg, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, Turkey, Israel, Cyprus, Malta, Luxembourg, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, 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